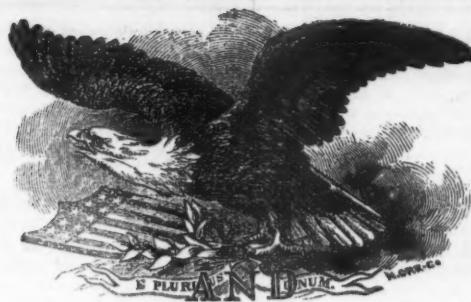


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

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### THE FENIANS.

HAVE we an Irish Republic amongst us? Yes, we have one, and, if we could pause there, we should do very well. Unluckily, we have at least two Irish Republics here in America, each with a full set of officials, ruling over a happy and patriotic, though somewhat excited, people. As we find two Irish Republics in America, where we do not need any, it is not surprising to learn that there is not even one such institution in Ireland itself. Why the two seats of government of the two Irish Republics are located in New York; why the ROBERTS does not forthwith establish his republic, say in Cork, and the O'MAHONY, say in Dublin, where they are reported to be much desired by the people, is a point naturally suggested, but which requires rather more elaboration and explication than we can now give. But, at all events, one republic has been of late about as much as could be well managed in this country, and it is hard to find why we have three. Perhaps it is on the renowned Mr. WELLER's principle of a "wheel within a wheel" that the Irish Republic is at present established in America.

The cause of Fenianism has, within the last fortnight, received a great impetus from the action of the British Government in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout Ireland. What the effect of this measure will be in tranquillizing the island at which it is aimed remains to be seen. But the eisatlantic echo has been very remarkable. It has helped to heal the breach which hitherto has rent American Fenianism in twain, and made it more ludicrous than formidable. The great Sunday demonstration in Jones's Wood, a well-known place of resort near New York, indicates the effect of the hostile news from across the water. Eighteen years ago the act of *habeas corpus* was suspended in Ireland in a crisis similar to the present. On the 17th of February last, leave to make a similar suspension till the 1st of September next was granted in Parliament by the extraordinary majority of 364 to 6—practical unanimity. The conclusion is irresistible that the action of the British Government has stamped Fenianism in Ireland with the rank of open rebellion. The strength of the vote by which the *habeas corpus* was suspended, and the fact that all that class of statesmen on whose judgment in public affairs we of America have learned to rely, supported the measure, clearly indicate that the Irish movement must no longer be talked of as "disaffection," but as revolt. Lord WODEHOUSE pointedly wrote to Sir GEORGE GREY that he "could not hold himself responsible for the safety of the 'country'" if power to apprehend and detain such persons as he might suspect of conspiring against Her Majesty's Government were withheld. Indeed, so pressing were the Lord Lieutenant's representations that Earl RUSSELL next day asked the House of Lords to sit on the morrow to consider them, and the bill already alluded to was put through all its stages in

the House of Commons in one day, just as in the case of the SMITH O'BRIEN rebellion. The Home Secretary, who asked leave to bring in the bill, said the powers asked were absolutely necessary, and pronounced Fenianism a "widespread conspiracy," which had "only lately assumed a form, which a short time ago was hardly expected." Mr. DISRAELI, a leader of the opposition, spoke in support of the proposition, so did Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. MILL and others. It is clear, accordingly, that Fenianism is aglow in Ireland.

The first effect to be looked for from this decisive measure of the British Government is a sudden outburst, here and there, of the long-smouldering rebellion. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* act will be regarded in Ireland as downright "tyranny." So it appeared to the excited assemblage in Jones's Wood last Sunday. So it appeared to Londoners when our own Government suspended the act a few years ago. We shall have the authorities and the insurgents brought face to face in open issue, sooner than otherwise could have been expected. The leisurely drilling, equipping and accumulation of funds by American Fenians will mature into more decisive acts, and the quarrels of Head Centres be postponed till—say "sixty days after the recognition of the Irish Republic." The next great question is upon the chances of success in Fenianism. We are not disposed to underrate the substantial causes and incentives of revolution in Ireland. We appreciate the numbers, enthusiasm, patriotic sacrifice, and proverbial generosity of the Irish people. Nevertheless, we have not yet seen any such practical development of Fenianism as will overbalance the chances against it. The movement is directed, of course, to the establishment of a republic in Ireland. To the success of this scheme there are many obstacles.

In the first place, there is a fearful inequality in the combatants—reflection will supply the details of this general statement to every man. Again, the situation of the combatants is the best possible for Great Britain, and the worst for the would-be Irish Republic. Ireland can be flooded with troops and constabulary at any time from across the narrow sea. It is now strongly held by Militia and other troops, and doubtless these will be immediately reënforced. Of course, Ireland does not expect to free herself alone—her chief reliance is on the American Fenians. But how are these to operate? The coasts of Ireland are patrolled by British cruisers, and the seas all around swarm with them. Suppose a body of men formidable enough to free Ireland, in conjunction with her defeated peasantry, could leave our shores and get across the ocean—suppose arms, equipments, clothing, ordnance, *materiel* of war of all descriptions could be sent safely over in sufficient quantity—how to land these forces and to distribute these supplies? The fact is that so favorable a field of campaigning as Ireland was never enjoyed by British troops since the battle of Culloden and the dispersion of the Pretender's forces. With the remotest Government base but a few leagues from the scene of hostilities, and that of the insurgents 3,000 miles away—even were there more equality in other respects between the hostile parties, there would be a sorry chance for the Fenians.

Perhaps it may be said that the American Fenians can invade Canada, and so remove the difficulty arising from the remoteness of the scene of hostilities. Possibly they might invade Canada. But we do not exactly see how that eliminates the embarrassing element in the problem—the Atlantic Ocean. An Irish

Republic in Canada may be good enough as far as it goes, but it isn't an Irish Republic in Ireland, and we do not see how the Fenians would be any happier, or the Irish peasantry any freer from grievances by the transfer of the headquarters of the Irish Republic from their present safe, salubrious and pacific locality in Union Square, New York, to St. James street, in Montreal. We fancy that some impediments might be found on the road from Rouse's Point to Montreal, or on the way to Ottawa, Kingston or Quebec. Suppose these stumbling blocks were removed, in what respect would success be nearer. The Canadian people are not so discontented with monarchy or with colonial dependence. If they were, they would demand a part in the American Republic, or at least aim at a Canadian Republic—not at an Irish one. Suppose President O'MAHONY had his White House in Quebec, and President ROBERTS his in Montreal; how would that help Cork and Dublin? We understand that Ireland is the country to be relieved from oppression, and not Canada. Nor can we comprehend how the establishment of one or more Irish republics in Canada can oust the Lord Lieutenant from his comfortable quarters in Dublin. It is probably conjectured that an attack on Canada would draw off troops from Great Britain, and so expose Ireland. The late scare on the border, however, does not lend much probability to such a result. The Militia came out in force, but very few fresh troops from England sailed up the St. Lawrence. At all events, the scheme is blown now, and cannot be greatly relied on again, at least, by way of surprise. Or, finally, it may be imagined that if Canada is captured, Great Britain will be ready to swap Ireland for it. We should not be surprised if the possibility of such a bargain on a grand scale were really believed in by some people. They think the conquest of Canada would secure a treaty of peace between the conquerors and the British Government, whereof one stipulation would be the independence of Ireland! Why not such an international trade? Have we not gravely been assured that NAPOLEON, after the conquest of Mexico, would exchange her for Belgium?

Whether the military slate of the Fenians, however, has yet been made up, probably no one but a Head Centre can tell. Perhaps it might be well to advertise for proposals for a plan of campaign. The invasion of Ireland will be a difficult job. The invasion of Canada might be less so, but it would hardly come nearer the proposed end. Ireland once separated from the Three Kingdoms, the hold on Canada would become worthless, so contemptible would Great Britain then appear. But, should Canada take a fancy for republicanism, it would only follow the way of the world in our Western Hemisphere, and England would not relax its hold on Ireland to save it. While, however, we can hardly sympathize in the expectations of those who expect immediate dismemberment in the British Empire, we do not forget the historic wrongs of Ireland. Mr. BRIGHT was oppressed with "shame and humiliation," in addressing the House of Commons on the Irish question, and Mr. MILL considered that the occasion was one for "deep grief and humiliation." The former "called upon the Government to wipe out this blot—the misgovernment of Ireland—for blot it was, and a scandal also to the civilization of the country." Mr. ROEBUCK, even, "acknowledged the reign of England over Ireland for centuries had been a reign of misrule," although, of late, careful Parliamentary considerations of the interests of Ireland have been the rule. It will prove, at all

events, that Fenianism has forced the condition of Ireland upon Great Britain as it never before was presented, and the grievances now existing will probably be removed.

### THE ARMY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

A LETTER from Fort Abercrombie, Dacotah Territory gives an account of the sufferings of a detachment of the Second Minnesota Volunteer cavalry on a march from Fort Wadsworth, Dacotah, to Sauk Centre, Minnesota. The detachment was under command of Captain A. R. FIELD, Jr., and left on the 21st of February. When within about twelve miles of Twin Lake Station, Captain FIELD, with three of his men, left the balance of the command under Lieutenant STEVENS, and went on ahead, intending to have fires and everything prepared for his men when they arrived. It was blowing and snowing considerably when he left the command, but, very soon after leaving it, there came on one of those terrible winter-storms wherein it is unsafe for man or beast to be away from timber or shelter. The correspondent thus describes the fate of the detachment:

Lieutenant STEVENS and his party faced it until the animals refused to go any further; they would not and could not be made to face it, and they were obliged to turn back and seek camping ground at the foot of the Coteau. All but thirteen reached it, and they camped down in the snow, burying themselves in the snow as a shelter from the bitter blasts. One poor fellow, a corporal of the thirteen, died about 12 o'clock at night, while the rest crept closer in to their cold bed, excepting one noble fellow, who all the night long stood his lonely watch, endeavoring to keep his companions from perishing. He would uncover them that they might not smother, and to see how they fared, and would cover them that they might not freeze, and when he found one that was stupid or cold he made free use of his "black-snake whip" to bring back the freezing man to life; and once, too, on the march he observed a mule teamster who was freezing, but still determined to ride his mule. Him he pulled from his mule and gave a severe whipping with his "black snake," until nature, under the lash, again bid defiance to the storm.

The next day this portion of the command returned to Fort Wadsworth, but numbers of them were badly frozen. But Captain FIELD and his three men, where are they? The last seen of them was when they left to go into Twin Lake Station in advance of the detachment. Captain FIELD had with him five horses (one led) and two dogs when he left his command. Three horses are found, two are missing, as well as the dogs. It is barely possible that if he outlived the terrible storm of Tuesday and Tuesday night, he may be still alive, as the two horses and two dogs would furnish them with the necessary food to sustain life for some time, but it is almost hoping against hope to think that he may yet be found alive.

The United States Supreme Court last week called up the case of *ex parte* MILLIGAN. This case involves the question as to the right of Military Commissions to try citizens. MILLIGAN and others, of Indiana, were arrested by the military authorities in the Fall of 1864, and were tried by a Military Commission on charges of treason and conspiracy. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Shortly before the time for his execution the PRESIDENT commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. He is now confined in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. During his confinement at Indianapolis, under sentence of death, he made application to the Federal Court for a *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the Military Commission had no right to try him. The case was certified to the Supreme Court for final decision, on a decision of opinion of the two Judges of the Circuit Court. Judge BLACK, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, General GARFIELD, J. E. McDONALD and JOHN R. COFFROTH are of counsel for MILLIGAN, and Attorney-General SPEED, HENRY S. STANSBERRY and B. F. BUTLER are of counsel for the Government. The case involves one of the most important questions that has been submitted to the Court since its organization. There are two other cases pending, that of BOWLES and of HORSEY, that involve the same questions, and arose the same way.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD, commanding Department of Mississippi, in General Orders, warns the people of that State of the penalties of insulting the National flag and National soldiers. The order says:

Reliable information having been received at these headquarters that, on the late voyage of the steamer *General Quitman* to this place, a guard of United States soldiers, travelling on duty, was treated insolently by some of the under officers of the boat and a portion of the passengers, and that the flag of the United States, in charge of the guard, was, by the same persons who treated the guard rudely, insulted—one of the under officers of the boat having ordered it to be removed from the cabin—it is ordered that all persons guilty of such conduct be brought to trial before a military commission. Soldiers of the United States, travelling on duty and behaving themselves properly, must not be molested, and the National flag shall be respected. It is confidently believed that the persons guilty of such reprehensible conduct do not represent any considerable portion of the community, and do not reflect the sentiments of the intelligent and well-disposed. The latter

class are desired to aid in bringing to punishment men so lost to self-respect and devoid of patriotism as to treat with disrespect faithful servants engaged in the performance of their duty, or to insult the flag of their country. Captains of steamboats will be held responsible for the conduct of their subordinates on board their boats.

THE Third Auditor of the Treasury promulgates the following circular in regard to extra-duty pay:

It being evident from the accounts, reports and correspondence of disbursing officers of the Army, filed in this office, that a misapprehension exists with respect to the legality of paying to non-commissioned officers and soldiers enrolled as extra-duty men the *per diem* authorized by article 39 of the Revised Regulations of the Army, edition of 1861, it is deemed proper to call the attention of disbursing officers, and of all others concerned, to the fact that section 35 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," as construed by the War Department, prohibits extra-duty pay, except to enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in the military offices in Washington, and at the several geographical divisions and department headquarters. (See General Orders No. 192, June 22, 1863.) A further exception is made by the act approved April 1, 1864, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1865," in favor of enlisted men on duty at the Military Academy at West Point, to whom, if the men are employed at constant labor for not less than ten days continuously, payment is not prohibited.

With these exceptions, all allowances of *per diem* for extra-duty service are illegal, and payments made hereafter will not be allowed to the credit of disbursing officers, on settlement of their accounts at the Treasury.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE has issued a general order detailing a plan for the safety of travellers when crossing the Western Plains. Forts Ridgley and Abercrombie are designated as posts of rendezvous for all trains from the Minnesota for the Upper Missouri, Yellowstone, or Black Hills, and Powder River regions. Fort Kearney is designated as the rendezvous for trains to Denver City, or Fort Laramie by the Platte River route; and Fort Riley for trains to New Mexico and Colorado by Smoky Hill or Arkansas River routes. At these points all trains are to be organized and equipped for defence; and no train of less than twenty wagons and thirty armed men, under a properly appointed captain, will be allowed to proceed. The same arrangement will be required of all trains. Commanders of all military posts are required to inspect all trains and compel compliance with these orders. Military escorts will be furnished when necessary, and, in case of attack, render prompt assistance. No travellers will be permitted to cross the plains except in accordance with this plan.

THE following decision will apply to persons similarly situated as the officer hereinbefore-mentioned, namely: The proceedings in the case of GEORGE T. ROBINSON, late Lieutenant and then Major, are disapproved under the ruling of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army. Although it is strictly legal to try by a court-martial a civilian formerly, but not at the time in the military or naval service, for offences committed in violation of the act of March 2, 1863, under which act the second charge in this case is laid, and which expressly confers such a jurisdiction, yet there is no authority for the trial of such offenders by a Military Court under one or more of the articles of war, these being enacted solely for the government of the armies of the United States, and applicable only to the acts of those in the military service.

THE report of General DELAFIELD, Chief of the Engineers Corps, gives the following estimates of expenditures for the improvements and repair of harbors and rivers for the fiscal year 1867: Extending breakwater at Portland, Me., \$105,111 05; improvement of the navigation of Hudson River, \$50,000; Provincetown Harbor, Mass., \$43,068; St. Clair Flats, \$80,000; Delaware Breakwater, \$107,910; St. Mary's River, \$50,000; Erie, Pa., \$20,000; Cleveland, \$25,000; St. Josephs, \$6,000; Chicago, \$20,000; Kenosha, \$20,000; Racine, \$12,000; Milwaukee, \$10,000; Sheboygan, \$8,000; Manitowoc, \$8,600; Oswego, N. Y., \$40,000; Lodna Bay, Cayuga County, \$10,000; Sodus Bay, Wayne County, \$15,000; Genesee River, \$20,000; Buffalo, \$55,000; completing Seawall, at New York, \$20,000.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. J. WOOD, commanding Department of Mississippi, has issued an order forbidding all persons ploughing over, or interfering with the graves of soldiers of the United States, or defacing or removing the headboards of the same. Any person violating this order will be arrested and tried before a Military Commission for disobedience of orders. Any person having information of the location of any graves of soldiers, in the grounds surrounding private or public buildings at or near Vicksburgh, are requested to report the same to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. PARKER, Depot Quartermaster, that measures may be taken for their removal.

THE monthly report of the Pension Bureau, for the month just past, exhibits an addition to the pension rolls of 4,033 new names. Of these, 2,216 were widows', mothers' and minors' cases, and the remaining 817 were in-

valids. During the same length of time 645 claims were rejected—460 being invalids, and 185 widows, so called. Nearly 30,000 circulars and letters were despatched from the office during the month (the larger proportion being in relation to business connected with the widows' branch), in response to inquiries made of the office by agents, claimants and others.

THE House Military Committee have received a letter from a gentleman residing at Fredericksburg, Virginia, stating that a portion of the battle-ground, where the Union dead were buried, is about to be occupied for fair grounds and agricultural purposes, and asks the Committee to take some action in the matter. The Committee referred the matter to the PRESIDENT, who has authority, under existing laws, to authorize the purchase of such lands for soldiers' cemeteries.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, under date of February 24th: "The expedition under Colonel Brown, Twelfth Missouri cavalry, against the Sioux Indians on the Republican, have returned to Cottonwood Springs (one hundred miles west of here), after an absence of five weeks. Accomplished nothing. Didn't kill an Indian. All quiet on this route."

THE Second Comptroller has made a decision that will interest one class of American citizens, as follows: "That persons of foreign birth representing themselves as the only heirs of deceased soldiers, applying for arrears of pay or bounty, must adduce evidence from the genealogical tables of Europe, legally certified and approved, before their claims can be admitted."

CAPTAIN W. DUNCAN, an officer of the Rebel Commissionary Department at Andersonville, was arraigned before the Military Commission in Savannah, last week, on charges of murder, robbery and cruel treatment of Union prisoners. The prisoner made an affidavit denying the charges. His witnesses will be sent for. The trial was to commence this week.

THE miscellaneous appropriation bill, passed by the House of Representatives, contains an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of Ford's Theatre for the deposit and safe keeping of documents and papers relating to soldiers of the Army of the United States, and of the museum of the medical and surgical department of the Army.

A DISPATCH from Nashville, Tenn., dated March 6th, says: A fire occurred this morning in Church street, near the Chattanooga depot, destroying the building occupied by Lieutenant WILSON, quartermaster, and by the quartermaster of the military railroad. Lieutenant WILSON lost all his books and papers. The damage is otherwise slight, not over \$500.

THE PRESIDENT, in response to a call of the House of Representatives for information relative to the distribution of rewards for the arrest of the assassins of President LINCOLN, gave a statement from the Secretary of War, stating that the award has been postponed from time to time that all claimants may be heard and justice done.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Martyrs who for Our Country gave up their Lives in the Prison Pens in Andersonville, Georgia," containing the names of those whose remains are interred in the cemetery near that place.

THE Eighth U. S. colored heavy artillery, 950 strong, arrived at Cairo, Ill., on the 4th, on their way to Louisville. The steamer *Raleigh*, from New Orleans, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 4th, with the Second U. S. colored troops on board, and proceeded to City Point for disembarkment.

COMMANDERS of military departments have been directed, as rapidly as the exigencies of the service will permit, to cause all rented buildings to be vacated, and the troops remaining in their commands to be collected in regular military posts, the property of the United States.

CITY Point, Virginia, having been designated as a rendezvous for returning colored troops, there are to be mustered out at that point this week two cavalry regiments and one battery United States colored troops.

IT has been decided that soldiers of the Regular Army re-enlisting thirty days after the expiration of their terms of service are entitled to the additional two dollars allowed by Congress.

FUNDS are now in the hands of paymasters for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth, and two companies of the Ninth regiment, HANCOCK's corps. It was expected that their payment would be commenced this week.

THE military post known as Cottonwood, on Platte river, Nebraska Territory, between Fort Kearney and Julesburgh, has been designated as Fort McPherson, in memory of General McPHERSON.

FORT Whipple has been designated as a place of confinement for all colored prisoners sentenced by military authority for a longer period than sixty days.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed the following resolution, offered by Mr. WILSON, with the explanation that in Kentucky Military officers had been prosecuted for doing their duty and obeying orders; and a few days ago General TERRY had told him that he was about to be prosecuted in Richmond on a similar charge.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect officers of the Army from arrest and prosecution by civil suits for acts done in the execution of the orders of their superior officers during the Rebellion, while they were holding commissions in the Army of the United States, and subject to the rules and articles of war, and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WILSON also reported, from the Military Committee, a resolution for the disbandment of the Militia of the lately Rebellious States, and to prevent their reorganization. A bill, supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, was read twice and recommitted. Petitions for increase of pay, received from Military officers, and from the Naval officers of the Pacific squadron, were referred to the appropriate committees, as was also a resolution of the Ohio Legislature, asking that, in the increase of the Regular Army, Volunteer officers be appointed to fill vacancies.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report a bill to authorize the appointment of a commission of two medical gentlemen, one from the Army and one from civil life, to take into consideration the subject of cholera preventives, disinfectants, etc., and also to attend the European Cholera Congress.

In the course of debate, on a resolution appointing a Committee to investigate charges of fraud against agents of the Cotton Bureau, a long communication was read from one WILLIAM BURNETT, of Cincinnati, charging General BRAYMAN, of Illinois, with cotton frauds, while in command at Natchez, and also reflecting on General TUTTLE, of Iowa. In response, a letter was read from General BRAYMAN, refuting upon BURNETT the charge of fraud; and Mr. GRIMES, on behalf of General TUTTLE, stated that so far as he knew or believed, General TUTTLE was an honorable and excellent man, and although he was not prepared to say there was no truth in the allegations against him, he was prepared to say that "Mr. GRIMES did not believe a word of it."

The House of Representatives has passed the Army Appropriation Bill, which appropriates, among other smaller items, for pay of the Army, \$10,700,000; for commutation of officers' subsistence, \$1,650,000; for subsistence in kind of Regulars and Volunteers, \$5,300,000; for regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, \$4,134,000; incidental expenses of same, \$1,000,000; transportation, \$5,000,000. An amendment was incorporated into the bill restraining the employment of any part of the money for paying the Illinois Central Railroad Company for transportation of the troops, or the property of the United States, and directing the Attorney-General of the United States to institute a suit against the said Company to recover any moneys that have been paid to the said Company for said transportation.

The House has also passed the Military Academy Appropriation Bill with the addition of a provision that no part of the appropriation shall be used for the payment or subsistence of any cadet appointed from or for any of the States lately in rebellion since January 1, 1866, until the relations of such States shall be declared to have been restored by an act or joint resolution of Congress.

By the casting vote of the Speaker, leave was granted for the introduction of the following resolution, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Whereas, The people and Government of the United States of America are not indifferent to the patriotic struggles of the people of Mexico to establish and perpetuate their republican form of government; and,

Whereas, The said Republic of Mexico, through its duly authorized agents is about to issue fifty thousand bonds of \$1,000 each, dated April 1, 1866, with interest coupons attached, payable at the City of New York in gold coin, the principal after thirty years, and the interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; each of which bonds is to bear the signature of the registrar, appointed by his Excellency, M. ROMAÑO; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, etc., the Senate concurring therewith, that payment of the aforesaid loan of \$50,000,000 with the interest thereon, according to the tenor of the said bonds, be and the same hereby is guaranteed by the United States of America.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, covering a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the House in reference to a vote of confidence and of extraordinary powers conferred by the Congress of Mexico on President JUAREZ. Mr. SEWARD states briefly that it is not deemed expedient to furnish the information asked. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolutions were passed directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the transfer or assignment of the benefit of any pension to brokers or speculators, and in regard to other amendments of the Pension Laws; instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of reporting an act refunding to citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., whose property was burned or business suspended or destroyed by the Rebels, commanded by the notorious and fiendish General McCUSAUD, the amount

of internal tax paid by them for the year 1864; directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862, and served more than a year, and were discharged on account of disease contracted in the service, shall receive the Government bounty to which they would have been entitled had they served two years; and directing the Secretary of War to report the number of regiments furnished by each State during the war, how distributed during each year of service, in what battles they were engaged, their aggregate strength on entering the service, the number of recruits required each year, the aggregate present at each battle, where engaged, and the number of killed and wounded at each battle.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported the bill to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States, which was read twice, recommitted, and ordered to be printed. A bill allowing compensation to maimed soldiers and sailors, who are entitled by law to artificial limbs, in lieu of such artificial limbs, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A joint resolution was passed to pay Miss CLARA BARTON \$15,000 for expenses incurred in searching for missing soldiers of the Army, and for the further prosecution of the same. Also, a bill granting to the daughter of Mrs. JESSIE ELDER, of the City of New York, the pension she had become entitled to as the mother of Colonel ALEXANDER ELDER, Tenth regiment New York Volunteers.

The announcement of the death of Colonel BOWERS created a profound sensation in official circles at Washington, where he was so well known. In alluding to it in Congress, Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, said, the delegation in Congress from his State had appointed a committee of five of its members, consisting of his colleagues HARDING, MOULTON, CULLOM, THORNTON and himself to proceed to West Point to attend the funeral of one of the most gifted and noblest sons of his own State. He alluded to Colonel THEODORE S. BOWERS, the Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General GRANT, who was yesterday instantly killed while getting into the cars at Garrison's Landing, opposite West Point. Colonel BOWERS was a man of qualities so remarkable, of a patriotism so pure, of a loyalty so devoted, of a character so exalted, whose services rendered during the war had been so great and so valuable to the country that the members of both Houses, in behalf of Illinois, had deemed it fit and proper to pay a tribute to his memory by being represented at his funeral. He would, therefore, ask leave of absence for his colleagues named and himself for the balance of the week. Leave was granted.

In addition to this Congressional delegation the funeral of Colonel BOWERS was attended by General GRANT and most of his staff, General NICHOLS and General VINCENT of the Adjutant-General's Department, who came in from Washington for the purpose of being present. The funeral services were held at West Point, Thursday, March 8th.

## DEATH OF COLONEL BOWERS.

The report of the sudden and shocking death of Colonel THEODORE S. BOWERS, A. A. G., U. S. A., has sent a thrill of sorrow through the Army with which Colonel BOWERS has been brought into such intimate association as the Adjutant of the Lieutenant-General. The circle of his friends was well-nigh coextensive with his circle of acquaintance, which, indeed, included all branches and conditions of our military service. A man of rare kindness of disposition, he was one toward whom animosity seemed impossible, while the strength and earnestness of the affection he awakened in those who knew him best is testified by the memory he has left with his Chief and that military family at Washington of which he has been an honored member. Faithful to duty, and with a just sense of official responsibility, he was at the same time free from all assumption of official self-importance, and the recollection of intercourse with him will long remain among the pleasant memories of those who have been brought into official or personal relations with the Headquarters of the Army.

Colonel BOWERS was born in Pennsylvania, from which State he removed to Illinois, where he became a resident of Mt. Carmel, Wabash County. He entered the service, we believe, as a private in an Illinois regiment. November 1, 1862, he was made a Captain and Aide-de-Camp of Volunteers; July 29, 1864, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; September 1, 1864, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, receiving subsequently the rank of Colonel by brevet. He became attached to the staff of General GRANT during the operations against Forts Henry and Donelson. At the battle of Shiloh he was ordered on duty at GRANT's Headquarters, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp. In November, 1862, he was appointed Major and Judge-Advocate of the Army of the Tennessee, and in September, 1863, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. V. From that time until the surrender of Lee he was General GRANT's Chief Assistant Adjutant-General in the field, and was retained in the same position at Wash-

ington, when General GRANT established his headquarters there.

Colonel BOWERS was formerly a printer by trade, and edited a Democratic newspaper in Illinois. He was about thirty years of age and unmarried, his nearest relations being two brothers, who survive him. The particulars of his death are thus given in the *New York Times* of Thursday:

General GRANT, accompanied by Colonel BOWERS and General GRANT's son, arrived at Garrison's Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, opposite West Point, at a late hour on Monday night, and were compelled to remain on the east side of the river until morning. The next day, after breakfast, the distinguished party were ferried over the river. After General GRANT had left his son at the Point (where he is to remain), Lieutenant-General GRANT, accompanied by Colonel BOWERS, returned, arriving at Garrison's about three o'clock in the afternoon, and about fifteen minutes before the down train was due, on which they were to proceed to New York. When the train arrived, some difficulty occurred in relation to a carpet-bag belonging to the party being missed, when Colonel BOWERS followed the station agent to the office to see about it. General GRANT, in the meantime, being seated in the car next to the rear. When the agent arrived in the ticket-office he picked up a carpet-bag and presented it to the view of Colonel BOWERS, who said, "That is not the one." These were the last words spoken by the deceased. The train at that time was in motion, when Colonel BOWERS rushed out to get on board. In attempting to do so he seized hold of the railing on the platform of the car in which General GRANT was seated, and jumped upon the step, his body striking with such force against the car as to break his hold on the railing, precipitating him from the step. In the fall he swung around between the cars, his head and that part of his body above the hips falling inside of the track, the car running over him, producing death instantly. His body was dragged about one hundred yards on to a switch and over it, the head being horribly mutilated, as was also the upper part of the body. As soon as possible the train was stopped, and the body of the unfortunate man was taken from the track.

## CANNON AND CANNON BALLS.

We find an allusion to cannon as early as the Spanish chronicle of ALFONSO VI., written by PEDRO, Bishop of Leon. In describing a sea fight in the XIth Century, between the emirs of Seville and Tunis, he says: "The vessels of the King of Tunis had on board a number of iron pipes, out of which volumes of thundering fire (*tonenos de fuego*) were discharged." The first cannon cast in England are said to have been made by JOHN OWEN, in 1521; but the art appears to have been introduced in a high state of perfection. Two large brass guns, recovered in 1835, from the *Mary Rose*, which was sunk at Spithead in 1545—one a 68-pounder and the other a 24-pounder—in beauty of design and workmanship are equal to anything produced in the present day. The largest gun ever made in England, up to 1843, was one weighing eighteen tons, cast in that year for MEHMET ALI, Pacha of Egypt. The bore of the gun was within about one-tenth of an inch of sixteen inches (15 9-10 inches). The weight of its solid shot was 455 lbs., and of its shell, 300 lbs. This gun was twelve feet long, and had an immense quantity of metal at the breech.

A story is told of a cannon in Bejaapoor, India, which weighs forty tons. A seat in the interior accommodates five persons, without much crowding. It is formed of mixed metal, of which there is said to be some portions of gold and a considerable quantity of silver, and is very sonorous. It was the work of CHUTEBY COOMY KHAN, an officer in the service of HOOSRIM NIZAM SHAH, at Ahmudnugger. In giving a description of it, Colonel SYKES says: "On the visit of Sir JOHN MALCOLM during a period of his Viceroyship at Bombay, the Sattorah Rajah, who holds the surrounding territories under the British Government, directed that this gun should be fired off as an appropriate salute. Though not charged with more than half the weight of powder which its chamber could contain, the concussion was awful; it shook many of the buildings to their foundations, and the terrified inhabitants, as the reverberations rolled along, expected to see the domes and towers, survivors of the former shocks, come tumbling about their ears."

At the siege of Antwerp, in 1830, General PAIXHANS, of the French artillery, proposed to King LEOPOLD to shorten the siege by means of a mortar, the shells of which would weigh a thousand pounds, and contain each one hundred pounds of powder. The proposal was thought to be inhuman, and it was not until after fifty thousand cannon balls and shells had been spent in a vain bombardment that the monster mortar—a charcoal casting made at Leige—was brought out. Nine shells were fired, huge flying mines, one of which burst in the air, and eight descended into the citadel. Two days after the first shell was fired the Dutch surrendered.

The artillery used at the siege of Baza, in the war of Granada, during the siege of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, were called bombards. They are still to be seen in that city, where they long served as columns in the public market place. The largest are of about twelve feet in length, consisting of iron bars two inches in breadth, held together by bolts and rings of the same metal. These

were firmly attached to their carriages, incapable either of vertical or horizontal movement. The balls thrown from these engines were sometimes of iron, but more usually of marble. Several hundred of the latter have been picked up on the hills around Baza, many of which are fourteen inches in diameter, and weigh 175 lbs. At the siege of Balaguer at the beginning of the XVth century, according to ZURITA, stone balls were discovered which weighed not less than 550 lbs. A gun recovered from one of the Turkish ships destroyed at Tohessme, in 1770, was fourteen feet two inches in length, nine feet in circumference, twenty inches bore, and 210 cwt., or 23,526 lbs. weight.

The first instance of horizontal shell firing on record is that at the siege of Gibralter in 1779, where Captain MERCIER, of the Thirty-ninth regiment, suggested that five and a half inch shells, with short-calculated fuses, should be fired from guns. This practice answered so well that it became general. Red-hot balls were first used by STEPHEN BATHOR, King of Poland, at the siege of Dantzig 1576.

Pistols were first used by the Germans; BELLAY mentions them in the year 1544. In the time of FRANCIS I. and under HENRY II. the German horsemen, *des reiters*, were called *pis toliers*.

#### BREVETS DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

In these days, when so much is said and written about brevets, it is interesting to look back and see what was done in bygone times. An examination of our successive Army Registers up to 1837 shows that brevets were then conferred, as at present, with no sparing hand. We are convinced that the number of brevets, relatively to the size of the Army, was about as large then as now. Take, for instance, the following list of officers of the United States Army on whom brevets were conferred by the PRESIDENT for "gallant action" or "meritorious conduct" during the war with Great Britain, showing the regiment and rank of the officer at the time he received his brevet:

Lieutenant-Colonel James Miller, Sixth infantry, to be brevet colonel, August 9, 1812, for gallant conduct at the battle of Brownstown.

Captain Josiah Snelling, Fourth infantry, to be brevet major, August 9, 1812, for gallant conduct at the battle of Brownstown.

Captain Daniel Baker, First infantry, to be brevet major, August 9, 1812, for gallant conduct at the battle of Brownstown.

Captain Charles Larabee, Fourth infantry, to be brevet major, August 9, 1812, for gallant conduct at the battle of Brownstown.

Captain Z. Taylor, Seventh infantry, to be brevet major, September 3, 1812, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Harrison.

Captain Nathan Towson, Second artillery, to be brevet major, October 8, 1812, for capturing the enemy's brig *Caledonia* under the guns of Fort Erie.

Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Campbell, Nineteenth infantry, to be brevet colonel, December 18, 1812, for gallant conduct at the battle of Mississineway.

Major James V. Ball, Second light dragoons, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, December 18, 1812, for gallant conduct at the battle of Mississineway.

Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Fenwick, light artillery, to be brevet colonel, March 18, 1813, for gallant conduct on the Niagara frontier.

Captain Joseph E. Totten, Corps of Engineers, to be brevet major, June 6, 1813, for meritorious services.

Captain Eleazer D. Wood, Corps of Engineers, to be brevet major, May 6, 1813, for distinguished services in the defence of Fort Meigs.

Captain Samuel B. Archer, Second artillery, to be brevet major, May 27, 1813, for meritorious services in the bombardment of Fort George, U. C.

Captain Arthur P. Hayne, First light dragoons, to be brevet major, August 1, 1813. (No remark.)

Major George Croghan, Seventeenth infantry, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, August 2, 1813, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Sandusky.

First Lieutenant Charles J. Nourse, Second light dragoons, to be captain, August 10, 1813, for meritorious services.

Colonel Moses Porter, light artillery, to be brevet brigadier-general, September 10, 1813, for distinguished services in the campaign of 1813.

Major Abraham Enstis, light artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, September 10, 1813, for meritorious services.

Captain R. H. McPherson, light artillery, to be brevet major, November 11, 1813, for services in the campaign of St. Lawrence in 1813.

Colonel John B. Walbach, adjutant-general, captain First artillery, to be brevet major, November 11, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chrysler's Farm, St. Lawrence, U. C.

Captain Ichabod B. Crane, Third artillery, to be brevet major, November 13, 1813, for meritorious services.

Major Benjamin Forsyth, First rifles, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, February 6, 1814, for distinguished services.

Colonel Joseph G. Swift, Engineers, to be brevet brigadier-general, February 19, 1814, for meritorious services.

Captain Joseph Selden, Second light artillery, to be brevet major, February 21, 1814, for meritorious services.

Captain Andrew H. Holmes, Twenty-fourth infantry, to be brevet major, March 4, 1814, for gallant conduct.

First Lieutenant Henry Whiting, First light dragoons, to be brevet captain, March 17, 1814, for meritorious services.

Major B. H. McPherson, light artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 30, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of La Cole Mill.

Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Mitchell, Third artillery, to be brevet colonel, May 5, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Oswego.

Captain James H. Boyle, Third artillery, to be brevet major, May 5, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Oswego.

Major Daniel Appling, First rifles, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, May 30, 1814, for gallant conduct, defeating the enemy at Sandy Creek.

Captain Turner Crooker, Ninth infantry, to be brevet major, July 4, 1814, for gallant conduct in repelling the charge of British dragoons on the plains of Chippewa.

Major Thomas S. Jessup, Twenty-fifth infantry, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, July 5, 1814, for distinguished and meritorious services at Chippewa.

Major H. Leavenworth, Ninth infantry, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, July 5, 1814, for distinguished and meritorious services at Chippewa.

Major Roger Jones, assistant adjutant-general, captain Corps of Artillery, to be brevet major, July 5, 1814, for distinguished services at the battle of Chippewa.

Brevet Major Nathan Towson, Corps of Artillery, to be brevet Lieutenant-colonel, July 5, 1814, for distinguished and gallant conduct at the battle of Chippewa.

Captain Samuel D. Harris, light dragoons, to be brevet major, July 5, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chippewa.

Captain T. J. Harrison, Ninth infantry, to be brevet major, July 5, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chippewa.

Captain L. Austin, A. D. C., Forty-sixth infantry, to be brevet major, July 5, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chippewa.

First Lieutenant Wm. J. Worth, A. D. C., Twenty-third infantry, to be brevet captain, July 5, 1814, for gallant and distinguished conduct at the battle of Chippewa.

Second Lieutenant George Watts, light dragoons, to be brevet first lieutenant, July 5, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chippewa.

Second Lieutenant M. H. Campbell, Corps of Artillery, to be brevet first lieutenant, July 5, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chippewa.

Brigadier-General Winfield Scott, U. S. Army, to be brevet major-general, July 25, 1814, for distinguished services in the successive battles of Chippewa and Niagara, and uniform gallantry and good conduct.

Brigadier-General Eleazer W. Ripley, U. S. Army, to be brevet major-general, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct at the battle of Niagara.

Colonel James Miller, Twenty-first infantry, to be brevet brigadier-general, July 25, 1814, for distinguished and meritorious services in the battle of Niagara.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Jessup, Twenty-fifth infantry, to be brevet colonel, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct and distinguished skill in the battle of Niagara.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. Leavenworth, Ninth infantry, to be brevet colonel, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John McNiel, Jr., Eleventh infantry, to be brevet colonel, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Major Wm. McRee, Corps of Engineers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Brevet Major E. D. Wood, Corps of Engineers, to be brevet Lieutenant-colonel, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Brevet Major Samuel D. Harris, light dragoons, to be brevet Lieutenant-colonel, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Captain Daniel Ketchum, Twenty-fifth infantry, to be brevet major, July 25, 1814, for distinguished services and gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Captain John B. Murdock, Twenty-fifth infantry, to be brevet major, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Captain Benj. Watson, Twenty-fifth infantry, to be brevet major, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Captain Gerard D. Smith, brigade major, Sixth infantry, to be brevet major, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Captain John Pentland, Twenty-second infantry, to be brevet major, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Captain Asaiah W. Odell, Twenty-third infantry, to be brevet major, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Captain Wm. McDonald, Nineteenth infantry, to be brevet major, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Captain Sullivan Burbank, Twenty-first infantry, to be brevet major, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Captain William J. Worth, A. D. C., Twenty-third infantry, to be brevet major, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

First Lieutenant David Riddle, Fifteenth infantry, to be brevet captain, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

First Lieutenant Donald Fraser, A. D. C., Fifteenth infantry, to be brevet captain, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

First Lieutenant John P. Livingston, Twenty-third infantry, to be brevet captain, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

First Lieutenant John W. Holding, Twenty-first infantry, brevet captain, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

First Lieutenant N. S. Clark, brigade major, Eleventh infantry, to be brevet captain, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Second Lieutenant Jacob Schramm, Corps of Artillery, to be brevet first lieutenant, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Second Lieutenant Edward B. Randolph, Twentieth infantry, to be brevet first lieutenant, July 25, 1814, for gallant conduct in the battle of Niagara.

Third Lieutenant S. Rector, rangers, to be brevet second lieutenant, July 13, 1814. (No remark.)

Ensign John Riggs, rangers, to be brevet third lieutenant, July 13, 1814. (No remark.)

Captain Robert Dasha, Twenty-fourth infantry, to be brevet major, August 4, 1814, for gallant conduct in the attack on Fort Michilimackinac.

Brigadier-General Edmund P. Gaines, U. S. Army, to be brevet major-General, August 15, 1814, for gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy in the assault upon Fort Erie, U. C.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William McRee, Corps of Engineers, to be brevet colonel, August 15, 1814, for distinguished and meritorious services in the defence of Fort Erie.

Major Geo. M. Brooke, Twenty-third infantry, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

Major Jacob Hindman, Corps of Artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

Major N. N. Hall, assistant inspector-general, first lieutenant Twenty-first infantry, to be brevet captain, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

Captain W. S. Foster, Eleventh infantry, to be brevet major, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

Captain A. C. W. Fanning, Corps of Artillery, to be brevet major, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

Captain Thomas Biddle, Jr., Corps of Artillery, to be brevet major, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

Captain Benj. Birdsall, Fourth rifles, to be brevet major, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

Captain John T. Chun, Seventeenth infantry, to be brevet major, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

Captain Morrill Marston, Twenty-first infantry, to be brevet major, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

First Lieutenant R. A. Zantzinger, Corps of Artillery, to be brevet captain, August 15, 1814, for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

## TORPEDO BOATS FOR HARBOR DEFENCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I wish, through the columns of your paper, to draw attention to a subject that will possess an important interest to us in case we shall ever be involved in a foreign war. No one can tell how soon that calamity may be thrust upon us, without our aiding to bring it about, and if we can avert it by any wise precautions, it is our duty to do so without delay.

All the world was surprised when the little iron-clad *Monitor* engaged successfully the great *Merrimac*. The naval supremacy of Great Britain was overthrown, in the opinion of all Europe, and France was supposed to have spent her millions of francs on a lot of wooden three-deckers not worth (after the iron-clad battle) twenty-five cents.

The United States were considered as having risen at once to the rank of a first-class naval power, and to have distanced both France and England in the formation of an offensive navy. It remains to be seen whether these opinions were correct, and their truth can be tested only by a resort to arms.

In the meantime England and France are rushing on, building iron-clad vessels of all descriptions imaginable, while the United States, with a mile of Monitors lying in the Delaware, asking for a League to lay them up in, with Monitors on the Mississippi and Monitors in the principal ports of the country, are totally indifferent to the fact that the whole of them could, in time of war, be destroyed by a little torpedo boat, not larger than a canoe, and of about one-fourth horse-power.

We need never be under any apprehension, in this country, of having our ports blockaded by foreign powers, or of having our harbors entered by large squadrons. The destructive torpedo will prevent all that. The iron-clads of France and England, if they ever succeed in crossing the Atlantic to cruise on our inhospitable coast, would, if they came within ten miles of land, be destroyed in detail by torpedo boats. They would not dare to anchor in any of our well-sheltered bays, for their destruction would be certain. Every little low-pressure tug could be turned into a torpedo boat, and there are brave hearts and cool heads enough in our Navy that would like the pleasure of sending an enemy's three-decker to the bottom.

The boat with which CUSHING blew up the Rebel iron-clad *Albemarle* was a small launch, with a quiet, low-pressure engine, and so quietly did it move along in the dark, on its errand of destruction, that it made no ripple even, in the water, and passed, undiscovered, all the guards on the river. The boat was not discovered until alongside the Rebel ram, when it was too late to guard against the explosion.

The officers of the frigate *Minnesota* will not soon forget the little tug, under the command of the Rebel DAVIDSON, that came under the counter of that ship one night and exploded a twenty-pound torpedo against her side. Everything was knocked into "pi," a great deal of injury was done to the ship, and, in the confusion, the little devil got off without any one knowing which way she went.

The commander of the *Housatonic*, I am sure, will not fail to remember the occasion when he mistook a torpedo boat for a grampus, and called for his double-barrelled gun to shoot the "varmint." He let fly both barrels—the night was dark—right into the eyes of the dusky thing, and he believes to this day that it was a blow from the flukes of the great sea monster that sent his noble ship to the bottom. Perhaps it was, but, as the stranger was destroyed with the *Housatonic*, no means remain of ascertaining the facts.

The Rebels knew the value of torpedoes. Wherever they could use them they kept their ports closed against us, for we feared their torpedoes more than we did their guns.

It's no joke, being blown up sky-high when one is taking his quiet sleep, and no foreign commander could long remain on our coast with such devil's fishes swimming around him, without his hair turning gray. I wonder how long the Spanish Admiral's (NUNEZ's) squadron would remain afloat if Valparaiso was a United States port?

Had the Rebels possessed the ingenuity to be found in Yankee land they would have driven all our squadrons off the coast, and the war might still be going on; but they had to send to England for everything they required, and often, after spending millions of dollars, had to be satisfied with the many worthless inventions that were sent them. With all the disadvantages under which they labored, and with all our knowledge of the approximate positions of their hidden dangers, we lost half as many vessels as our Navy was composed of before the war. Valuable vessels they were, among them many powerful iron-clads. Many a poor fellow has been sent to his last home by a little torpedo, and the Nation is scarcely aware that there is such a destructive weapon in existence, or that so many officers and sailors died by it.

They do not know that iron-clads when they go into action hereafter, against a foe, can have a little coadjutor, in the shape of a torpedo boat that could send the heaviest iron-clad in the British Navy to the bottom before her crew could take to their boats. What we want now is an organized torpedo corps in the Navy, and it should be a branch of the Ordnance Bureau.

The Rebels owed their success in blowing up ships to a perfect system of organization, which extended throughout the Confederacy. Go where you would, up every creek where a "tin-clad" could float, you met their infernal machines, bidding you defiance at every bend of the stream. Torpedoes, not guns, saved Charleston to the enemy until the war was nearly over, and torpedoes would keep foreign navies off our coast until doomsday.

The same weapon, it is true, may be employed against ourselves, and no doubt it will be if we go abroad to make war upon our neighbors; but, acting on the defensive, we have double the advantage of an attacking force, and can

bid defiance to anything yet built that can be brought against us.

I only broach this subject to invite comment, or to draw forth any useful hints in connection with torpedoes. With your permission, I will return to this matter again, and if I cannot impart anything useful, I hope I may have an opportunity of learning something myself.

I propose hereafter to offer a few remarks on our system of naval defences. As regards vessels of war, we may not, after all, be pursuing the plan best calculated to inflict damage on an enemy and bring a war to a speedy close.

NAVY.

## THE FIVE-BATTALION REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Army bill, as it now stands, proposes to make each battalion of the twenty-four company regiments into a separate regimental organization, by the addition of two companies. The officers of these regiments naturally feel an interest as to the manner in which this will be carried into effect, and the following plan seems to prevail with many of them as the true one: The first battalions of the regiments, from the Eleventh to the Nineteenth infantry, to retain their present numerical designation; or, in other words, will constitute the old regiment; the second battalions to compose in regular rotation the new regiments, from the Twentieth to the Twenty-eighth infantry, and the third battalions, likewise, to compose the regiments from the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-seventh infantry, both inclusive.

Presuming this to be the course adopted, the first battalion will be entitled to the name, history and colors of its regiment. The second and third battalions are equally, with the first battalion, entitled to a share of the honors of the regiment, to the formation of which they equally contributed. For example: suppose that the second battalion of the Eleventh infantry is formed into the Twentieth infantry, it is certainly entitled to carry with it into the new organization all the battalion and company books, papers and orders which pertain to its history, and to engrave upon its colors the names of the actions in which the Eleventh infantry has participated. And it would also be well, in order to perpetuate its origin, to have inscribed upon its colors some such inscription as this, "Formerly second battalion Eleventh infantry."

This system would give that *prestige* and *esprit* which an entirely new organization cannot have.

CUMBERLAND.

## ON THE CANANDAIGUA TO LISBON.

We make the following extracts from a private letter, dated Lisbon, Portugal, February 5th, from an officer on board the United States steamer *Canandaigua*:

The first night after leaving Boston we encountered a gale, which lasted, with slight intermissions, for four or five days. The wind blew so violently the engine could scarcely do more than keep the vessel's head to the sea. As our ship was badly trimmed, and drew more water forward than aft, she made very heavy weather. The sea crossed her bows continually, and she rolled heavily, dipping the boats on each side into the water. One boat—our largest—was washed away, and some of the others came near following. All the officers on board agree in the opinion that they never saw a worse gale. In fact, if it had lasted a day or two longer, I do not know what disaster might not have happened. The men were nearly used up from work and exposure. The water was finding its way into the ship through the hatchways, etc., at the rate of four inches an hour, and it was almost impossible to keep the men at the pumps. A sea would break over the gunwale and wash them violently to the other side of the deck.

After the gale was over, we had beautiful weather the residue of the voyage. As we did not steam, and the winds being light, we were thirty-four days in reaching Madeira. We anchored in the harbor of Funchal, and a most beautiful-looking place it is. The houses are built on the side of the mountain, extending about two-thirds of the way to the top. The highest peaks of the range are about 5,000 feet above the sea. The mountains near where we anchored are not so high. The building occupying the most elevated site is the church of "Our Lady-of-the-Mountain." It is a large, white structure, with two towers in front, one at each corner, and, being 2,500 feet above the water, it looks, with its surroundings of green trees, very picturesque and imposing. The scenery is grand. I have never seen any finer.

The officers of the ship were invited one evening to a ball given by His Excellency the Governor. It was the first time, I was told, that this civility had been extended to naval officers of the United States. We availed ourselves of the invitation, and had a very pleasant time. There was no supper, but between the dances refreshments were passed around by servants. As very few of the young ladies spoke English, we brought our French and Spanish into requisition with good success. Afterward we were invited to a lunch at the house of Mr. WELSH, the principal American merchant of the place. The United States steamer *Shonan-dash* was in port at the time. Her officers were also invited, but they had to decline at the last moment, as the Captain had decided to take advantage of a good wind that sprung up, and the ship sailed out of the harbor just as we sat down. The windows were open, and roses and other flowers were in full bloom in the open air. The table was beautifully decorated with them. The American Consul and his wife and daughter were present. The *lunch* was, in fact, a very handsome dinner, and one that DELMONICO would have prided himself on. The next night we were entertained at a large ball given for our benefit, by an estimable gentleman, known in Philadelphia; where he has spent the most of his lifetime, as MR. FIGGERS, but in Madeira as BARON CONCICUS. It was a very handsome affair, and we had a splendid time. We fully appreciated the courtesies and respect extended to us by every one present. The ladies were dressed very well, and some were quite pretty. I observed that one of the customs was for the gentleman to escort the lady to her seat as soon as the dance was over, and then to leave her and join the other gentlemen. The room between the dances had, therefore,

the appearance of a Quaker meeting—the ladies on one side, and the gentlemen, hanging round the doors, etc., on the other. The music was furnished by a full band. In the card rooms the tables were occupied all the time. A Catholic bishop was present, and I saw him playing with three of his clerical brethren, and occasionally the Reverend Father would haul in quite a pile of silver. Afterward, in the wine room, he was drinking the health of "*los Americanos*," and shouting "hip-hip! hurrah!" at the top of his voice. He evidently seemed to feel that the occasion justified the indulgence of conviviality and enjoyment.

After remaining at anchor for five days, we got under way, and, turning our ship's head in the direction of Lisbon, we made sail, having a fine breeze in our favor. In four days we saw land, and, taking a pilot from a boat not unlike our own pilot boats, we stood along the coast three or four miles to the mouth of the "Tagus." The coast is an extremely bold one, the mountains coming to the water's edge. Off the Tagus were a number of fishing boats, which, in construction and rig, were the most remarkable-looking craft I have seen in a long time.

This goodly city of Lisbon is about six miles from the mouth of the river, the banks of which, on both sides, present the most beautiful scenery. All the land near the city is cultivated, or is embellished by beautiful country seats, and laid out to suit the refined taste of the owners. The first building we approached was a fort, apparently in a dilapidated condition. On drawing nearer the city, the King's palace comes in sight. It is built on an elevated site, and, standing quite alone, makes a very fine appearance. It is very large, and is built on three sides of a square. The main building has a portico in front. We are lying opposite the town, in company with the *Colorado*, *Kearsarge*, and *Ino*, besides quite a number of Portuguese men-of-war. The city is built on rising ground, and, therefore, the greater part of it can be seen from the water. I have been on shore twice. The streets are narrow, and the sidewalks hardly deserve the name, except in one or two of the larger streets. The houses are built of either white marble or of brick, plastered, and painted or whitewashed. There is but little attempt made at beauty of architecture, except in the case of some of the public buildings, which are generally handsome. I must say I do not think the city presents any attractive features calculated to impress a stranger.

How long we shall remain here I do not know. Our orders have not yet been given by the Admiral, though it is rumored that we are to go North in a few days. The Opera here is conducted on a much larger scale than in New York. I do not like the house as well, however. There are five tiers of private boxes, closed, except, of course, in front. The only seats, except in the boxes, are in the parquet. The King has a large state box, about twenty feet wide, and extending as high as the ceiling. I saw General PRIM, the Spanish Rebel, with some of his officers, in a box a few evenings since. He is a clever looking man, but he made a bad failure, though the people here think there will be more trouble soon.

## NEW YORK NAVAL RECORD.

LETTER FROM VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

NEW YORK CITY, January 16, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—I was much gratified at the receipt of your letter manifesting such a deep interest in the Navy. This action of the State in establishing a Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, thereby preserving to posterity and the future historian the records of the achievements of our Navy in the suppression of the late most wicked Rebellion, I regard of very great importance. It is evidently an act of justice alike to the Republic and the State, and to the brave men who have suffered, fought, and bled to uphold our glorious Union in all its integrity.

The history of our Navy for the past five years is unparalleled, for the reason of the inventions and improvements in ship-building, ordnance, and in almost every description of warlike implements, offensive and defensive, some so destructive and terrific in their character as well calculated to demoralize any but the stoutest hearts. Yet our brave sailors, faithful to their duty, have always met their foe in whatever shape he appeared, fought, and conquered, besides toiling through the war in its tedious blockade of more than three thousand miles, with patient energy, which I trust will ever recommend them to the high consideration of their country. It is therefore, as I have said, eminently due alike to the Navy and the Army, that the records of our great war, now happily a thing of the past, of our brave defenders, and a people's patriotism, be collected and preserved in the vigilant custody of the State as the brightest jewels of her crown. I appreciate with you the great national and historical importance of the action of the State in creating this Naval Division of the Military Record, for it must necessarily include in its record of the naval men from the Empire State, who fought in every fight and on every vessel, a history of our entire Navy and naval operations; and it is proper it should be so, for while local and State pride is not only pardonable but proper, our naval men in particular are sons of the Republic more than citizens of the State. But I am glad that the noble State of New York, which has furnished a large and unequal proportion of our vessels and crews, has taken the initiative in this great work, which reflects honor upon its legislators as well as its citizen defenders.

I shall be very glad to afford you any assistance in your laudable undertaking, and trust that my brother officers and men will take the same interest in it that I do.

Wishing you every success in the objects and purposes of your office, I am, my dear sir, very respectfully and truly yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Vice-Admiral.

To FRANK J. BRAMHALL, Esq., Superintendent Naval Division, Bureau of Military Record, State of New York.

THE Secretary of War has ordered a board, consisting of Surgeons A. N. McClauren and E. J. Bailey, and Assistant Surgeon Edward Cowles, to convene at once in Boston, to examine and report whether the use of the public buildings on Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, for sanitary purposes, as requested by Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, will endanger the health of the garrison at Fort Warren.

## THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1862.

(From Harper's Magazine, for March.)

The battle at Frazier's Farm was hardly over when the Union forces took up their retreat toward Malvern Hill, the point selected for resisting the further advance of the enemy. The rear of the wagons and the reserve artillery had arrived there at about four in the afternoon. Soon after daylight the last division was in, and the post of each was assigned.

The position was admirably chosen for a defensive battle. Malvern Hill is an elevated plateau a mile and a half long and half as broad, the top nearly free from woods. It slopes gently toward the north and east down to the verge of a thick forest; westward it falls more abruptly into a ravine, which extends to the James River. All along the front are ravines, rendering the approach difficult except by the roads which cross them. On the crest of the hill seven heavy siege guns had been placed in position, and the reserve artillery was so posted that a concentrated fire of sixty guns could be brought to bear upon any point in front or on the left, the direction from which the enemy must advance to the attack. Here the main force was massed. The right, less strongly held, curved backward through a wooded region to the James. Both flanks thus rested upon the river, and were protected by the gun-boats. Porter's corps was on the left; then Heintzelman's, a part of Keyes's, Sumner's, Franklin's, and last, on the extreme right, the remainder of Keyes.

Jackson crossed the White Oak Creek, and followed in the track of the retreating army. At Frazier's Farm he found Lee, who ordered him to press forward; at 9 o'clock, coming in sight of the Union line, he took up his position, Whiting on the left, then Ewell; D. H. Hill being on the right, who was thus brought in front of Hooker, near the Union centre. Hill was within range of the artillery on the plateau, and suffered severely. "Anderson's brigade was roughly handled, he being wounded and borne from the field." The division was then halted and the Union position reconnoitered. "The Yankees," says Hill, "were found to be strongly posted on a commanding hill, all the approaches to which could be swept by his artillery, and were guarded by swarms of infantry, securely sheltered by fences, ditches, and ravines. Tier after tier of batteries were grimly visible on the plateau, rising in the form of an amphitheatre. We could only reach the first line of batteries by traversing an open space of from three to four hundred yards, exposed to a murderous fire of grape and canister from the artillery, and musketry from the infantry. If that was carried, another and another, still more difficult, remained in rear. I had expressed my disapprobation of a further pursuit of the Yankees to the commanding General and to Generals Jackson and Longstreet, even before I knew of the strength of their position. An examination satisfied me that an attack would be hazardous."

But Lee was resolved that his grand stroke of strategy should not fail. He sent a note to each of his division commanders, ordering an assault. That brief note of forty words cost him more than 4,000 men.

Huger had been directed to march down the Charles City Road and join Longstreet and A. P. Hill in the battle of the 30th. He failed to reach the point in time. Next day he tried to move forward, but got entangled among the other divisions, and finally lost his way. He had had the same misfortune a month ago at Seven Pines; and now when his divisions came up, they were one by one taken from him and given to Magruder, and formed a part of his command during the battle. At first he was inclined to ignore the arrangement, and even directed one of his brigade commanders not to place himself under Magruder; but his order was disregarded, and he could only remonstrate afterward against the slight which had been put upon him, not for the first time. After the battle was over he was suffered to direct his division in removing the wounded and burying the dead.

The afternoon was now wearing away when Lee ordered the artillery attack, which he hoped would break the Union lines. "But instead of one or two hundred pieces only a single battery opened, and that was knocked to pieces in a few minutes; and one or two others shared the same fate of being beaten in detail." Hill knew not what to do. He wrote to Jackson that the firing from the batteries was of the most farcical character; and received for reply that he must advance, as ordered, upon hearing the shout from Armistead. At length he heard shouting and firing on his right, and supposing this to be the signal, urged his whole division forward. He shall tell the story of his charge in his own words, somewhat abridged:

"We advanced alone, neither Whiting on the left, nor Magruder nor Huger on the right, moved forward an inch. The division fought heroically, but fought in vain. Garland, in my immediate front, showed all his wonted courage, but he needed and asked for reinforcements. I found Toombs's brigade in our rear, and ordered it to support Garland, and accompanied it. The brigade advanced handsomely to the brow of the hill, but soon retreated in disorder. Gordon pushed gallantly forward and gained considerable ground, but was forced back. Ripley's brigade was streaming to the rear. Colquitt's and Anderson's brigades had also fallen back. Ransom's brigade had come up to my support from Huger; a portion of it had come, but without its brigadier. It moved too far to the left, and became mixed up with the mass of troops there, suffering heavily, and effecting little. Winder was sent up by Jackson, but he came too late, and also went to the same belt of woods already overcrowded with troops. Finally Ewell came up, but it was after dark, and nothing could be accomplished. I advised him to hold his ground, and not to attempt a forward movement."

Hill lost in this action, lasting only an hour and a half, of his own division, 336 killed and 1,373 wounded.

McClellan thus describes this part of the engagement:

"At six o'clock the enemy suddenly opened upon Couch and Porter, with the whole strength of his artillery, and at once began pushing forward his columns of attack to carry the hill. Brigade after brigade, formed under cover of the

woods, started at a run to cross the open space and charge our batteries; but the heavy fire of our guns, with the cool and steady volleys of our infantry, in every case sent them back reeling to shelter, and covered the ground with their dead and wounded. In several instances our infantry withheld their fire until the attacking columns, which rushed through the storm of canister and shell from our artillery, had reached within a few yards of our lines. They then poured in a single volley, and dashed forward with the bayonet, capturing prisoners and colors, and driving the routed columns in confusion from the field."

Hill was mistaken in supposing that "Neither Magruder nor Huger moved forward an inch," and in afterward reiterating, "So far as I can learn, none of our troops drew trigger excepting McLaws, mine, and a portion of Huger's." McLaws's division was a part of Magruder's command; and all this time Magruder, with the whole of his own and Huger's force, was engaged in a fierce conflict on the right. From them came the shouting and firing which Hill supposed to be the signal for his own advance. To this attack by Magruder, as well as to that by Hill, belongs McClellan's account just quoted. So close were they in space and time that, viewed from the opposite lines, they appeared as parts of one movement.

Magruder, after a weary and harassing march from the battle-field at Savage's Station, was ordered by Lee to attack on the right of Hill, who was in position. He found Armistead, of Huger's division, awaiting the arrival of artillery. Magruder sent back to hurry it up, and pushed on some of his troops within range of a heavy fire. Just then he received a copy of Lee's note, ordering him as soon as he heard the yell from Armistead to "do the same," and charge. Armistead had driven in some skirmishers, and yelled. Lee supposing that the Union line was broken, and that the troops were retreating, wrote to Magruder to advance and cut them off. He attempted to carry out the order. His plan was "to hurl about 15,000 men upon the enemy's batteries and supporting infantry; to follow up any successes they might obtain; and, if unable to drive the enemy from his strong position, to continue the fight in front by pouring in fresh troops, and in case they were repulsed, to hold strongly the line of battle where I stood, to prevent serious disaster to our own arms." But in a short time his whole force was engaged, breasting a terrific fire of artillery and musketry. "The battle-field," says Magruder, "was enveloped in smoke, relieved only by flashes from the lines of the contending troops. Round shot and grape crashed through the woods; and shells of enormous size, which reached far beyond the headquarters of our gallant Commander-in-chief, burst amid the artillery parked in the rear. Belgian missiles and Minie balls lent their aid to this scene of surpassing grandeur and sublimity." This determined attack failed in making any impression upon the Union lines, or in disturbing a single battery. The Federal troops had no occasion to leave their strong position. It was quite sufficient to mow down the enemy with artillery as they advanced. When darkness set in, Magruder concluded to let the battle subside, and his wearied men sank down to sleep on the spot they had reached. Some of them were within a hundred yards of the Union batteries.

Of these closing scenes, as viewed from the other side, McClellan writes: "About 7 o'clock, as fresh troops were accumulating in front of Porter and Couch, Meagher and Sickles were sent with their brigades to relieve such regiments of Porter's corps and Couch's division as had expended their ammunition, and batteries from the reserve were pushed forward to replace those whose boxes were empty. Until dark the enemy persisted in his efforts to take the position so tenaciously defended; but, despite his superior numbers, his repeated and desperate attacks were repulsed with fearful loss, and darkness ended the battle of Malvern Hill, though it was not until after 9 o'clock that the artillery ceased its fire."

The Confederates were indeed repulsed fearfully, and had McClellan only known it and followed up his advantage—disastrously. But the superior forces of the enemy existed, as they had for months, only in the imagination of the Union commander. Neither Longstreet nor A. P. Hill had a man in this action. Jackson's own command was not engaged in the attack, though all of it was within the range of our guns, and suffered a loss of just 41 killed and 363 wounded by the distant fire. D. H. Hill's division, reduced to less than 8,000, and Magruder's and Huger's, then not exceeding 20,000, were all.

General Trimble thus describes the condition of the Confederate army on the morning after the battle. "The next morning, by dawn, I went off to ask for orders, when I found the whole army in the utmost disorder. Thousands of straggling men were asking every passer-by for their regiments; ambulances, wagons, and artillery obstructing every road, and altogether, in a drenching rain, presenting a scene of the most woe and heart-rending confusion." The very show of an attack upon such an army by the unbroken Union force must have defeated it. But there was in the mind of its commander no thought of an attack. When in the morning the Confederates looked up the hill which they had so vainly attempted to scale, they saw not a trace of the grim batteries and serried lines which had confronted them the night before. In the storm and darkness the Union Army had fled from a victory as though it had been a rout.

So closed the "Seven Days' Battles," and with them, in effect, the Peninsular Campaign. Never in all history was better fighting, and never worse generalship, on both sides. "In a contest between forces so evenly balanced, the commander who makes the fewest errors must win." Lee won the object at which he aimed, and had good right to say: "The siege of Richmond was raised, and the object of a campaign which had been prosecuted, after months of preparation, at an enormous expenditure of men and money, was completely frustrated."

Captain and Brevet Major A. R. Buffington, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, and Second Lieutenant Wm. M. Brissell, Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery, have been detailed by Major-General Canby as a board for the examination of all ordnance sergeants serving in the Department of Louisiana.

## NAVY UNIFORM.

## UNIFORM CIRCULAR NO. 1.

**UNIFORM OF A VICE-ADMIRAL.**—The uniform of a Vice-Admiral shall be the same as that prescribed for a Rear-Admiral in the Regulations of January 28, 1864, with the following exceptions:

**Cop Ornaments.**—Three silver stars, instead of two, above the gold wreath—the third one equidistant from and below the others, and partially covering a gold embroidered foul anchor, placed vertically.

**Shoulder Straps.**—Three silver stars, instead of two—the centre one partially covering a gold foul anchor one inch in length, placed nearly horizontally, the tip of one of the rays passing through the ring of the anchor.

**Sleeve Ornaments.**—A strip of gold lace two inches wide, with the lower edge an inch from the end of the sleeve, and two other strips of gold lace one inch wide, with a space of half an inch between the wide and narrow laces, respectively; also, the gold star worn by line officers.

**Overscarf Ornaments.**—Three silver stars on each end of the collar—two parallel with the end, the other in the rear of them—forming an equilateral triangle.

**CHANGE IN SLEEVE ORNAMENTS OF REAR-ADMIRALS.**—The sleeve ornaments for a Rear-Admiral shall be the same as for a Vice-Admiral, except that there shall be one strip, of one-inch lace, instead of two.

**Sack Coats.**—Sack coats of Navy blue flannel or blue cloth may be worn as "service dress" by all officers on board ship and in the United States, except at general muster or upon special occasions of ceremony, when a different dress is prescribed by the commanding officer; but never on shore, nor on board ship on duty in a foreign port. Shoulder straps and lace on the sleeves may be dispensed with on sack coats—retaining the star for line officers—in which case the designations of rank will be worn on the ends of the collar, omitting the centre ornament, except when it alone indicates rank. Sack coats shall be single-breasted, with a row of five buttons in front.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.  
NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 14, 1865.

## UNIFORM CIRCULAR NO. 2.

The regulations for the uniform of the United States Navy, approved January 28, 1864, are hereby altered and amended, so far as they relate to the uniform of midshipmen, in the following respect, viz.:

**CAP ORNAMENT.**—The gold wreath is abolished, and, in place thereof, midshipmen will wear a plain anchor, one inch and a quarter in length, embroidered in gold, and in a vertical position.

**JACKET.**—To have a standing collar, one inch and a quarter high, with a plain anchor, one inch and a quarter in length, embroidered in gold, and in a horizontal position, on each end of the collar.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.  
NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 31, 1865.

## UNIFORM CIRCULAR NO. 3.

**CAP FOR NAVY OFFICERS.**—To be of dark blue cloth, half an inch greater in diameter at the top than at the base; quarters to be one inch and a half between the seams; outside band to be two inches in width in the rear, and one and a half in width in front—the points of the visor being the line of distinction, and the rear portion to have a welt half an inch from its lower edge, extending from point to point of the visor; inside band to be of uncolored leather, and one inch and a half wide in front, and two inches wide in the rear; linings of the outer band to be of heavy duck, and of the cap to be of uncolored leather, which is to be sewed up with and form part of the cap; visor to be of black patent leather on the upper side and bound with same, and to be green underneath, to be two inches and a half wide in front in all sizes of caps, and rounded as per pattern, the distance from point to point of the visor measuring across the cap to be the same width of the cap, and thus varying as the sizes vary; strap to be five-eighths of an inch wide, with a gilt slide two inches from the right button, and a gilt loop the same distance from the left button; buttons to be placed below the welt, with their eyes passing through and secured on the inside of the cap; cover—during rainy weather only a black glazed silk cover may be worn over the cap, made so as to cover the visor also.

The Department finds it necessary to describe thus minutely the uniform cap of the Navy, and to call the particular attention of officers thereto. This regulation does not alter the dimensions or form of the present cap, but establishes a uniformity of make which will be followed in the future. Hereafter quarterly musters or inspections will be held by commanders of squadrons and of single ships, and by commandants of stations, at which any deviation from the foregoing regulation as to the cap, or any other portion of the uniform, will be reported to the Department. After the promulgation of this circular a special inspection will be had, and a report will be made to the Department of all officers who are not provided with the regulation cap as directed by the regulations for uniform issued January 28, 1864. Those who have caps conforming to said regulations will be allowed to retain them, but all new caps to be procured must conform in every particular to these amended regulations and the patterns herewith.

**CAP ORNAMENTS.**—All cap ornaments, excepting those for midshipmen, are to be worn on the band immediately in front of the cap. The anchor for midshipmen is to be worn partly on the band and partly above it.

**MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.**—Ensigns will wear a small gold cord only on the front edge of the collar of their "sack coats," the same as prescribed for their overcoats.

Officers are prohibited from partly wearing the uniform and partly wearing citizens' dress. They must wear the whole uniform or none, as the regulations prescribe.

Chaplains, when performing divine service, may wear either the vestments of the church to which they belong, or the uniform prescribed in the regulations.

Epauletts and cocked hats are suspended until further orders.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.  
NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 18, 1866.

## THE LATE GENERAL TOTTEN.

*Synopsis of the Eulogy on the late Major-General J. G. TOTTEN,  
Chief Engineer United States Army, by Brevet Major-General J. G. BARNARD, A. M., L. L. D., Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, and Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers. Read before the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, January 27, 1866.*

General TOTTEN was born at New Haven, Connecticut, August 23, 1788. Losing his mother at an early age, and his father soon after taking up his residence (as United States Consul) at Santa Cruz, West Indies, he became a member of the family of his maternal uncle, JARED MANSFIELD, who was, in 1802, appointed a captain of engineers, and teacher of natural and experimental philosophy at the United States Military Academy, then just organized.

Young TOTTEN was appointed a cadet in 1802, and commissioned a second lieutenant of engineers in 1805, but resigned his commission and accompanied his uncle, who had been appointed Surveyor-General of Ohio, to that State. His proclivities were toward the army, however, and in 1808 he was again appointed a second lieutenant of engineers. He served from that time till 1812, mostly in New York harbor, and as assistant to Colonel JONATHAN WILLIAMS, the first Chief Engineer United States Army, in constructing Castle Williams (Governor's Island), and Castle Clinton (now Castle Garden).

On the breaking out of the War of 1812 he was Chief Engineer of the Army under General VAN RENSSLAER, on the Niagara frontier, and took a very conspicuous part in the battle of Queenstown. He was also Chief Engineer of the Army under General MACOMB, at Plattsburg, and contributed materially to the success of the battle, gaining the brevet of lieutenant-colonel "for gallant conduct" on that occasion.

The experience of the war having convinced the Government of the absolute necessity of a permanent system of fortifications for defending our seaports, Colonel TOTTEN was associated as a member of a "Board of Engineers," for planning such a system, with Colonel SIMON BARNARD, (an eminent French engineer invited to this country by the Secretary of War) and Colonel WILLIAM MCREE.

In this connection the paper gives a very interesting sketch of the origin of our harbor defences, and of their state before and after the War of 1812, and of the circumstances which led to the inauguration of a complete and permanent system. It also sketches the origin and object of the Military Academy as an instrument of supplying scientific officers to the engineer and artillery, and subsequently to all arms of the service, and for diffusing military knowledge throughout the country. "The father of the Corps of Engineers and of the Military Academy," Colonel JONATHAN WILLIAMS, is mentioned in terms of high eulogy, and the fact is noted, that the first "casemated" forts (Castles Williams and Clinton, and Fort Gansevoort, New York Harbor), were planned and built by him.

Very extensive quotations from the early "Reports of the Board of Engineers," (from the pen of Colonel TOTTEN), are given to illustrate the principles on which the system is based, and to defend it from misconceptions. Those who think that "forts" are in opposition to "the navy" as a means of defence against foreign aggression, will find that, while they believe it from confinement at home, they open to it its true sphere—that of an offensive defence—by attacking the enemy abroad and cutting up his commerce.

After the Board had completed its preliminary work—blocked out the system and main plans of works for the most important harbors—Colonel TOTTEN took charge (in 1828) of the construction of Fort Adams, Newport harbor.

General BARNARD gives a most interesting account of the professional labors of Colonel TOTTEN at Newport; of his skill and energy in designing and superintending the building of this important work; of his services to the profession and to his country in the various scientific researches he made on mortars and concretes, on the strength of American timbers, on the expansion and contraction of building stones by changes of temperature, etc.

He described, too, his pursuits in natural history, as in geology, mineralogy, and conchology, and exhibits a charming picture of his domestic and social life.

In 1838 Colonel TOTTEN became Chief Engineer, and established his residence at Washington. His labors, inspections, and energy in bringing the entire sea-coast into a defensible condition during the excitement of the marine boundary and McLEOD questions are described, as also the character of his duties during the twenty-five years of his Chief Engineering. The experiments made during the years 1852-53-54 and '55 "on the effects of firing with heavy ordnance from casemated embrasures," and also "the effects of firing against the same embrasures with various kinds of missiles," gives rise to an interesting disquisition on the origin of the casemate—its use by MOULIN in his various systems, and its peculiar applicability to harbor defences—and the agency of General TOTTEN in perfecting the American casemate and embrasure. General BARNARD seems disposed to concede high merit to the Marquis de MONTALEMBERT as an engineer, and contends that General TOTTEN, more truly than any other, carried out, in using the casemated battery, the ideas of its projector, and that the American casemated battery as perfected by General TOTTEN supersedes European structures of the same kind.

General TOTTEN himself was, from an early period, a strenuous advocate of "big guns," urging, according to General BARNARD, the importance of having "twenty such guns" many years before the genius of a RODMAN found the way to make them.

In the Spring of 1847, Colonel TOTTEN officiated as Chief Engineer of the Army, under the illustrious General SCOTT while besieging Vera Cruz, and gained the brevet of Brigadier-General, March 29, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz."

As a member of the Board of Inquiry appointed in 1851 by order of Congress to investigate the lighthouse system of the United States—and as a member of the permanent lighthouse board subsequently created by Congress—General TOTTEN's extensive professional and scientific knowledge enabled him to render most important service. A sketch

of the history of the lighthouse on Minot's Ledge, off Boston harbor, which is pronounced a "more difficult work than anything of the kind which has ever preceded it," the planning and successful extension of which is mainly due to General TOTTEN, is given, and this work alone, General BARNARD thinks, would entitle its projector to a place among the great engineers of the age.

As Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, General TOTTEN took a conspicuous part in the organization of that institution.

Although addicting himself to the natural sciences rather as a recreation from his arduous professional labors than systematically, he is shown to have performed important services in these pursuits. He was the first, or one of the first, to use the dredge for the collection of shells, thus obtaining living specimens and acquiring knowledge as to the "habit" of the animals. Quite a number of species are shown to have been discovered by him.

General BARNARD pays a high tribute to the moral, intellectual, social, and domestic qualities of General TOTTEN.

His death, which occurred April 22, 1864, was the result of an attack of pneumonia of about six weeks' duration. A few days previous the PRESIDENT conferred upon him the brevet of Major-General, for "long, faithful, and eminent services."

The paper concludes with an allusion taken from a French work to MICHAEL ANGELO's famous statue, "Il Pensiero," or "Meditation," which the great artist arrayed, "not as a philosopher, as a monk, as an artist, as a theologian, as a scholar, but as a soldier."

"Far be it from me," the author adds, "to exalt unduly the military profession, but I would, at least, make a claim for it—the more necessary since popular apprehension tends to lose sight of the thinker in the man of force and of blood—that, more than any other, it embraces all sciences and all branches of knowledge, and leads its followers into vast and diverse fields of thought. Let the illustrious dead be my witness; that idea which the genius of a MICHAEL ANGELO inspired and embodied in marble—that idea which the lives of a CESAR, a FREDERIC, a WASHINGTON, a NAPOLEON, and a WELLINGTON have justified—the union of force and thought—finds yet another and a varied illustration in the accomplished soldier and profound thinker, whose life and works we now commemorate."

## MERRITT AND CUSTER.

A TRUSTWORTHY correspondent of the New York Times, writing from San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, gives some facts in regard to Army officers which will interest the service generally. Of General MERRITT, the cavalryman, he says:

I learned from General SHERIDAN, while in New Orleans, that unpleasant things concerning this gallant and patriotic officer had been reported, and that charges had been preferred against him for disloyalty and (not through the regular channels) sent to Congress. I have never met General MERRITT, but have taken particular pains to learn the details of the whole affair, which, I understand, have been furnished for a leading journal in New York in a spirit of ill temper. The fact is, that for some time past there has existed a bad feeling between the Regular and the Volunteer forces in this section. It is understood that the volunteers were particularly "down" on MERRITT. Well, a few nights ago, the latter, who had been drinking a little too much wine at a Union meeting, was called upon for a speech. He declined, and in his usual modest manner, said: "I'm no orator, and beside, I feel the effects of the wine." Judge HANCOCK then made a speech, not such a one as Mr. SUMNER would make, but such a one as a Union man in the South would make. After its delivery, General MERRITT was again loudly called for, and was actually crowded up to the stand. He commenced by saying that he was a Volunteer officer, and could not consistently be considered as opposed to any portion of the Army. He then made a happy Union speech, in which he praised the loyal men of Texas, and added that may be, one of those days, he should come down here and run for office. Some soldier shouted, "D—d if you'll get my vote!" "I'd rather have the vote of one loyal Texan," said MERRITT, "than the votes of ten Abolitionists." I've told this just as it occurred, and think to cashier him—to cancel the services and glory of such a brave officer and soldier as MERRITT has been, just for a little indiscretion, would be an outrage of unparalleled magnitude, and an act of ingratitude on the part of our country.

The same correspondent gives an explanation of the unpopularity of General CUSTER with the enlisted men:

Every one who glances at the heading of this paragraph will say, "Well, there's no discount on him." But there is, though, in the estimation of some. The soldiers are down on him, like a thousand of brick, and so are their friends. And why? I'll tell you. As a general thing, the Volunteers wanted to go home as soon as the war was over, and that portion of them who were sent out have acted very badly, and were encouraged in such performance by their friends in the North, who wrote them letters, in which they told them to come home—that the war was over, and that it would not be desertion. General CUSTER, knowing that the trial for desertion was a farce, tried every humane way to save his army from going to pieces, but failed. He then tried a new way; and flogged several men and shaved their heads. This had the desired effect, but brought down the friends of these soldiers upon him, who charged him with being disloyal, inhuman, and everything that is bad. Now, I leave it to every one if CUSTER didn't do right. The Volunteers are not acting in a good spirit here, while nearly half of them have deserted. This state of things operate badly in the two Regular cavalry regiments which are stationed in this section, nearly one-third of whom have deserted. These deserters turn murderers and robbers and horse-thieves, and are a terror to the traveling community. Scarcely a night passes but that some poor fellow is waylaid and killed. The great necessity of the increase of the Regular Army, and the discharge of

all the Volunteers—white and colored—must be apparent to all.

He also gives an account of the mutiny of the Third Michigan cavalry, for the truth of which he vouches:

It is pretty well known that this regiment has had the reputation of being one of the best bodies of cavalry in the service. For fighting, marching or drilling it is unequalled by any cavalry regiment in the United States. Like all of the Volunteers, the men composing this regiment wanted to go home. A few weeks ago, while upon parade, General THOMPSON complimented the regiment in eloquent terms, and stated to them that it was an honor to be kept in the service. Says the General: "To say nothing about your past services, no inspector in the Army would permit such a well-organized, well-dressed and well-disciplined regiment to quit the service as long as any necessity exists for retaining the services of Volunteers." It happened that the next day they were to be inspected by one of General SHERIDAN's staff officers, and they prepared themselves accordingly. Such a crowd never before appeared upon inspection, except the Ancients and Horribles. Some had on caps, some had on hats with the corners jammed out or stuck in, some had on boots, and some had on shoes covered with oil and ashes; some had on coats, some had on jackets, and some were in their shirt sleeves; some had their breeches stuck into their boots, some had their belts and cartridge-boxes on bottom side upward; and, on the whole, presented a most wry appearance. All those men who were not dressed in this manner were ordered to arrest their "Horrible" companions, when they refused, and the whole regiment mutinied. Subsequently the thing was fixed up, and ninety of them are in confinement and are to be tried for mutiny.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

GENERAL GRANT's eldest son enters West Point next June, and made a preliminary visit there with his father this week.

CAPTAIN and Brevet Major James Sawyer, Sixth United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty with Major General POPE.

LIEUTENANT G. Henry, Eighty-second United States Colored troops, has been assigned to duty on Major-General Foster's staff.

MAJOR Atherton H. Stevens, of the Second battalion of the Massachusetts cavalry, has been brevetted as lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Olustee, Florida, and other fields.

A DISPATCH from Brownsville, Texas, dated February 28th, announces that Major-General GETTY has assumed command of the Rio Grande district, vice Colonel Brown. Military matters are quiet.

BREVET Lieutenant-General Scott was somewhat injured, though not seriously, by falling from his berth on his recent trip from Key West to New Orleans. He recovered slowly, and attended church on the 25th ult., though still feeble.

GENERAL ASBOTH, who came to this country as the Adjutant of Kossuth, and who fought for the Union cause throughout the late war, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic, instead of to Venezuela, as first reported.

THERE was a report that Major-General MEADE had consented to the use of his name as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and had signified as much to the President, but the General explicitly denies the story.

AMONG the list of brevet appointments recently submitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War, is included the name of Brevet Colonel H. E. Tremain, Major A. D. C., promoted brevet brigadier-general. General Tremain is now on duty at Charleston.

MAJOR-General Carleton, commanding District of New Mexico, directs that hereafter all official communications to his headquarters will be directed to Brevet Major Cyrus H. DeForrest, U. S. Volunteers, Senior Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General.

Brevet Colonel James W. Forsyth, captain Eighteenth United States infantry, and late brigadier-general of Volunteers, has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Gulf.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. St. George Cooke, United States Army, having been assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte, has been relieved from duty as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, and ordered to turn over the records thereof to brevet Brigadier-General D. Butterfield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, who has been appointed Superintendent in his place.

MAJOR-General Carleton, commanding District of New Mexico, promulgates the special order from the War Department continuing brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Carney, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, as mustering and disbursing officer at his headquarters. He also announces the muster-out and consequent relief from duty at his headquarters of brevet Major Benjamin C. Cutler. The General "takes occasion publicly to thank Major Cutler for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties. If, in the pursuits pertaining to civil life to which Major Cutler now returns, he shall have success at all commensurate with his ability and genuine worth, the wishes of his numerous friends, in that regard, will be fully gratified.

A GENERAL Court-Martial is now in session at No. 19 State street, New York. The following named officers compose the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General G. Loomis, U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier-General H. Day, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Patten, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Langdon, First U. S. artillery; Brevet Captain F. K. Gibbs, First U. S. artillery; Brevet Captain Thomas Ward, First U. S. artillery; Brevet Captain M. Leahy, First U. S. Artillery; First-Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, First U. S. Artillery. Brevet Major S. H. Lathrop, Seventeenth Infantry, Judge Advocate. This Court is composed entirely of Regular officers, and is trying cases from all parts in the Eastern Department occupied by Regulars.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

## A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

## THE HISTORIES OF THE SOUTHERN WAR.

THOSE famous "historians of their own times"—the newspaper war-correspondents—have nearly all doffed their semi-military garb, and assumed the citizen's costume, exchanging the saddle for the arm-chair, and devoting those quills to social life which were wont to depict the hardships of march and the glories of battle. It was they who first impressed upon us the force of BULWER's commonplace of pen against sword. With the former weapon, they gained victories where swords had lost them, and now and then (though very rarely) wrote defeat into triumph. Malicious persons may suggest that, so far as "creative fancy" goes, some general officers would have been among the most remarkable newspaper war-correspondents, to judge from the tone of their dispatches. However, the strictly contemporaneous historians—be they soldiers or litterateurs—have had their say, and have given way to a second class of writers, who now, during the first year after the end of the great Rebellion, have written, compiled, and published treatises thereon—some biographical, some narrative, some argumentative. Their works in turn will give way to others, more thoughtful, deliberate, and candid, in which both sides of the story will begin to be considered. At last, behind all these, some real History of the Rebellion, worthy of that name, will be written. No true picture of an involved period of history can be given, until the proper perspective can be got; and lapse of time alone furnishes perspective to history.

There are many reasons why thorough, trustworthy, and philosophical histories of the war can only with difficulty be written during the first year after its close. In the first place, the political revolution in which it originated has hardly yet been completed. Indeed, it is thought by some reflective persons, that the character, tone, and spirit of our people and its Government will undergo a more marked change in the five years succeeding the war than in the four or five of its continuance—that the revolution is beginning, though the Rebellion is ended. Hence, it is now difficult to discuss wisely, fairly, or even coolly, the political questions in which the war originated. Few Americans can give justice to both Government and insurgents, to North and South, Democrats and Republicans, fervent Loyalists and honest Secessionists. No foreign writer is yet capable of doing so. While the cause of the war—that is, its political origin—is a difficult subject of discussion for historians of the year 1865, so also is the conduct of the war, or its military history. On the latter point, it may be well to give a few details.

The first of all difficulties is the nature of the war itself—a civil strife, which not only brought every public-spirited man in the country to take sides, but forced him to espouse one or the other cause with great vehemence. Had it been a foreign war, one might have looked with Olympian indifference upon these strifes of mortals. In the great convulsion which rent the continent asunder clear across from ocean to ocean, father fought son, and brother, brother. We can hardly give due credit to the achievements of so bitter opponents, and we could hardly be just to all sides, though we might be generous. Next, in the nature of the case, the best histories must be in great measure a mere transcript from the accounts of the chief actors themselves. It would be difficult, indeed, to get valuable accounts elsewhere, which would throw new light on campaigns, and elucidate knotty points. Here,

again, there is obviously great danger of too absolutely relying on the opinions of certain prominent actors in the Rebellion concerning the part they played in its suppression—especially where equally careful study has not been made of the statements and opinions of other famous participants. All possible men and matter need to be consulted for that history which shall have a judicial character. Of course, the rôle of attorney is always easy to play.

So far as the actual description of the results of a campaign, or even of a battle, goes, it requires obviously no little care to distinguish between the pretended and the real. Many of the reports which were given out during the progress of hostilities, by one commander or another, concerning the condition or the achievements of his army, were obviously made for the purpose of influencing public opinion; for discouraging the enemy; for putting spirit into his troops; for covering up disaster or inflating success. Independent of the ordinary errors arising from enthusiasm, from obstinacy, or from ignorance of the actual event, deception was often deliberately practiced on both sides; since "all is fair in war." But, two peculiar causes operated more disastrously against the fidelity of contemporaneous military history than any others. The first was the necessity, often, of making movements, fighting battles, and, above all, of reporting victories, for influence on the political campaign, which more than once ran parallel with the military—and, perhaps, in a Government so loose-jointed as our Republic seemed to be, during its tremendous civil war, directing military influence upon political events was somewhat pardonable. The second cause was the great anxiety of both the Loyal Government and the Rebel to secure the ear of Europe. Richmond was determined, by fair means or foul, that the Southern Confederacy should be recognized. Washington was equally determined otherwise. Never was attempt to overthrow a Government so thoroughly *written up* as that of the Southern conspirators. If the Confederacy did not succeed on the battle-field, it surely achieved triumphant success in the columns of the London papers. On our side, there were, doubtless, parallel deviations from strict accuracy. Now, whoever follows the less deliberate, the less-digested part of these contemporaneous war stories, whether published in the way of official bulletins, or hasty daily newspaper sketches, will be entrapped more than once.

Of course we do not now add personal causes of inaccuracies in published accounts or private narrative—in the commanding officer, jealousy of others, spleen, over-enthusiasm, love of honor more than of truth—in the war-correspondent, the necessities of the mail; camp stories too easily credited; toad-eating for one officer or spite against another; ignorance or carelessness in military statements, or even the condition of his horse or his stomach, the want of sleep or a sprain of his right hand!

Let us take, for illustration, the final campaign in Virginia. Suppose a description be attempted of the actual conduct of a battle—say, the battle of the Wilderness. An army stretched five miles out, bushwhacked another in a dense and dark jungle, which made not only engineering useless, but foiled all tactics, and dispensed even with the terrific trains of ordnance, parked grimly in the rear of either combatant. How to describe such a battle—to tell where and why failure astonished at this point, or success still more astounded at the other? Instead of the troops being handled by their general officers, the latter were greatly at the mercy of their own troops. It was no Marengo or Solferino, but their reverse. The troops were literally "sent in," and were soon lost to all observers. A cool and fortunate horseman might gain some slight notion of the conduct of a brigade or division, if he followed its perilous career through the day. A mile eastward or westward, the whole aspect of the day would have been changed to him. It is a vastly difficult performance to describe the details of almost any grand battles of the last campaign—Wilderness, the Spottsylvania series, the crossing of the North Anna, the bloody repulse at Cold Harbor, the ebb and surge for months around the battlements of Petersburg, till at last the tide went over. One can give numbers and plan (where there was a plan) at the attack, and the numbers and position after the affair was over. But that long interval between daybreak and nightfall is hard to critically fill up. Or suppose, secondly, that, leaving the manipulation of battalions and the manœuvring of brigades (where anything of the kind

occurred), on the actual battle-field, we undertake to criticise the general conduct of this campaign—its strategy, its grand tactics. Most critics begin by a furious assault on General GRANT for adopting the "cross-country march to Richmond, advancing thereon from his base at Culpepper, and throwing his chief column across the Rappahannock, and his lesser up the James. But, to start with, we must remember that it was the express wish of the Government at Washington that this route should be tried. The line of operations lay pretty nearly as the crow flies from Washington to Richmond. General GRANT proposed to fight it out on that selected line, though he saw it would take all Summer. Now, then, our whole understanding of the subsequent campaign will turn on our appreciation of the motives influencing the line of advance, and the way in which this cardinal matter lay in the Commanding General's mind. So, on the other hand, it is a matter of considerable question whether or not LEE was correct in taking up his position on the line of operations, instead of on the flank, with his base among the mountains. But this matter, too, was determined for him, by the anxiety of DAVIS to hold Richmond. LEE was directed, doubtless, at all hazards, to check our advance on his capital. DAVIS, again, was doubtless influenced in this line of military policy by the disastrous transatlantic political effect which an abandonment of Richmond might have—for he never lost hope of European recognition. However, it will be seen that both GRANT and LEE had, in a measure, their paths laid out for them.

But there are fifty interesting questions of discussion which a critical history would have to take up, concerning the campaign we have instanced. Take, for example, the sharp controversy now going on about the Shenandoah campaign. Not only the friends and the staff officers of the respective commanding Generals have been publishing strong letters on that campaign, but Generals SHERIDAN and EARLY themselves have made statements of facts, and have published official reports, which show that figures *will* lie sometimes, and most outrageously, too. There is the most extraordinary opposition in the well-known letters of these two officers on this question. Yet this is only one of a hundred examples of one in a score of campaigns in our Rebellion, where the historian is called upon to sift evidence, study carefully and impartially, appreciate thoroughly, and, at last, present honestly. While some of the recent books upon the Rebellion are very superficial, others contain really valuable material for perusal and reflection; and, from one or two volumes now in press, we expect something very much better than anything yet published in the way of military criticism.

THE order which appoints Major-Generals SHERMAN, MEADE, SHERIDAN and THOMAS as a Board to make recommendations for brevet appointments to the rank of major-general and brigadier-general in the Regular Army, is elsewhere published in our columns. It is with great pleasure that we find the Board consisting of the highest possible officers—Major-General HALLECK alone of the officers of his grade being, on account of the distance of his present headquarters, omitted from the composition of the Board. It is obvious that these officers will have perfect knowledge of the merits of all the possible candidates, since their commands embraced all officers during the late war, east and west. Their well-known difference of temperament, and their different methods of judgment, will also insure a careful consideration of the arguments for and against each proposed name. It is especially ordered that the Board will be governed, in making recommendations, by their personal knowledge of the officers whom they recommend, and by the official record of services during the recent war. This mode of decision is, indeed, the only possible one in case of officers of so high grade. To our mind, it is infinitely preferable in *all* cases where it is fair and practicable, to the system of general catechism of candidates. It is noticeable, also, that two classes of recommendations are to be made by the Board. The first is for gallant and meritorious service; the second for faithful service. Of course, there are many obvious arguments for and against giving high rank to those officers whose duties have been in the bureau rather than in the field. It is often found to be the case that officers who, when young, distinguished themselves under fire for great gallantry, were after-

ward imperatively assigned to the quiet routine of office-work, less perilous, but hardly less irksome, and much less glorious, than active campaigning. We think the true rule should be that conspicuous service and merit in any department should meet its reward. The first honors should be reserved for those who daily risked life to gain them; after that, the remainder for those who would as gladly have risked life, had not duty called them into easier and safer paths.

THE battery which Mr. RUSKIN so audaciously uncovered in his "Sesame and Lilies" against the British people, whom he irreverently styled a "money-making mob," has received a supporting fire from Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, who opens fatally on "My Countrymen," in an article under that title in the *Cornhill* for February. Both these well-known essayists are read widely and with much admiration in America, and have been so read from their first appearance in the world of letters. The controversy of the latter with the *Saturday Review* has been watched with great interest, and the flippant and illogical, though amusing, retort of the *Review* to Mr. ARNOLD's magazine article shows plainly enough how keenly his last blow struck. Mr. ARNOLD's disquisition is directed against the middle class of England. Failing to share the exalted views of Lord FORTESCUE and Mr. BAZLEY with regard to that large class of the British nation, Mr. ARNOLD exposes the sophisms and the blinding self-conceit in which it has hitherto comforted itself. His method is exceedingly adroit. Taking for granted the fact that the middle class directs England's foreign and domestic policy, he overwhelms it with reproach by showing how that policy has degraded the country in the eyes of the world. And, instead of spinning an argument from his own brain, he narrates what he has seen, heard and read in Continental Europe. He, "the most teachable man alive," as he laughingly says, represents himself as beset by a "tormenter" who puts him all sorts of keen questions upon English policy, which he cannot answer. He is good enough to restate these points, and leave his countrymen to invent such answers as they can.

The points which this writer so ingeniously and attractively makes are not entirely new to us in America, though they have usually been presented in less elaborate form. As to the conclusions he reaches, that England has fallen during the present century from a first class Power to one of the second class, it has long been observed by those nations which have not enjoyed the good fortune of insular birth and a daily perusal of the cockney newspapers. "There cannot be a shadow of doubt," says the audacious MATTHEW ARNOLD, "for any one with eyes and ears" in his head, that Lord PALMERSTON found England "the first Power in the world's estimation, and that he leaves her the third, after France and the United States." And admitting, concludes the magazinist, that the London *Times* was correct in pronouncing PALMERSTON "a great representative man, emphatically the English Minister," and again "the best type of our age and country," it only becomes clearer that it is a great generic fault—no individual, narrow-minded statesmanship—which has reduced England "to the third place in the world's estimation, instead of the first. He who disbelieves it, let him go round to every embassy in Europe and ask if it is not true." So far as America goes, the rank so assigned to England can be substantiated in the mouths of a million witnesses; how it is on the Continent of Europe, the English know better than we. But does not this feeling spring of hereditary hatred to England, or of some present difficulties with her? We think not. It is true that the conduct of England toward her friendly ally at Washington for the last five years has embittered our people that it is dangerous to trust entirely to any consciousness of candor in discussing her merits. But, fortunately, another source of judgment, a test by comparison, has been lately introduced, which will show that our opinion does not fall in with that of Continental Europe from mere prejudice. France wronged us in her invasion of Mexico. She took advantage of a weak moment to deal her ancient ally a blow which she would not have dealt in our customary strength. At this present time, the two countries are contemplating the prospect of war with each other—our officers and hers exchanging badinage, often amounting almost to affront, across the Rio Grande! Yet, even while France

alone of all countries threatens to involve us in war, it is that country whom we respect as the most powerful in the Eastern Hemisphere. Our anger as Americans against the conduct of her rulers with regard to us does not destroy our private judgment as thinking and observing men of her comparative position in the march of nations. Nor do we believe the faithlessness and short-sighted selfishness of England would prevent us from assigning to her the rank which France occupies, did she deserve it. NAPOLEON III., against the will of most of his people, played an ungenerous part toward us in landing Marshal FOREY's column at Vera Cruz. That does not prevent us from declaring him the foremost ruler of the whole world.

What effect is produced on the world by such conduct as that of England in the Schleswig-Holstein dispute? What by the honors France robbed her of before Sebastopol? What by the part she played in the Sardinian affair? What by her Sepoy rebellions and her Jamaica massacres? What by her avowed sympathy with the slaveholders' insurrection against our own Government—a secession whose character was infinitely more to be deprecated than that attempted by the Irish Fenians, since their Vice-President does not announce, as JEFFERSON DAVIS's Vice-President did, that the new government was to be founded on human slavery as a corner-stone? What, finally, by her treatment of Ireland, a disgrace for centuries, according to the opinion of all men?

ADDITIONAL confirmation of the views so long ago broached by the JOURNAL concerning the broadside iron-clads, is presented by the latest discussions in French and English papers, an instalment of which will be found on another page. It has been frequently advanced by the admirers of the French broadside iron-clads, (as, for example, the verbose and rather prolix Rear-Admiral HALSTEAD, R. N.), that they, in contradistinction to the English iron-clads, are all remarkably uniform—that is to say, have nearly the same size, speed, impregnability, and power of battery. This is all true enough, but it strikes us, that, to use a *mot* of Mr. E. J. REED, the chief constructor of the British Navy, it is a "uniformity of mediocrity." Nevertheless, it is perfectly true that the English have very little to claim over the French in this respect. The only British ships which appear to us to be superior to the French Navy, as engines of war, are those which Mr. REED has himself constructed. Such, for instance, is the *Bellerophon*, in which he has carried to its maximum, by judicious compromise, the degree of impregnability which can be attained in a broadside iron-clad. We consider it very fortunate for Great Britain that new blood has been infused into the Admiralty system by the introduction of Mr. REED to the office of chief naval constructor. For, although Mr. REED's ships are built, as it is unnecessary to state, by no means according to our American idea of iron-clads, it requires no prophet to see where the British iron-clad navy would have stranded had that nation kept on building such uncouth, unwieldy, lumbering ships as the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Northumberland*, *Minotaur*, *Agincourt* or *Achilles*, and such miserable mongrels, such make-shifts, as the *Royal Sovereign*. About the latter ship, the London *Times* and other British journals, ignorant of the subject they were discussing, once made a great jubilation. We, on this side of the water, know all about this nondescript sort of war-craft. We tried our 'prentice hand on the *Roanoke*, by razeen a magnificent frigate, and making a sort of *Royal Sovereign* of her. We never tried the experiment again, as the voyage from New York to Hampton Roads and back satisfied our curiosity in that direction. That goal in iron-clad construction we long since passed.

The *Bellerophon* is, of course, Mr. REED's masterpiece, so far. The *Monarch*, on which the Chatham shipwrights are now engaged, will, no doubt, however, surpass the *Bellerophon*, as an engine of war, because it is to be a turret ship, a sort of half-Monitor. It is a compromise between the notions of a retired English post-captain and the demands of modern mechanical science. What America, in her quick, impulsive way, jumped at, England is now aiming toward, by cautious approaches. In due time, she will reach the solution of the problem. Looking from a professional standpoint, we are greatly pleased with the evident progress of naval construction in England

toward the Monitor system, though, of course, national feeling would incline us to regard these steps with dislike and alarm. But, we repeat, looking at the matter as a scientific operation, we hope Mr. REED will not make his *Monarch* an enlarged edition of the *Royal Sovereign*.

WE are daily in hopes to see the Army Bill under vigorous discussion once more. It is a matter affecting not only the renovation of the military establishment and the stability of our National armed force in the future, but also the Volunteers themselves, who still remain in service. We are aware that great efforts are making by the authorities of the several States to get their Volunteer troops home. Probably these efforts will soon be redoubled, for many reasons. In the first place, although it was well enough for the Volunteer troops to remain in warm latitudes and in comfortable quarters during the idle season of Winter, yet, as Spring approaches, the anxiety to return to the various callings of civil life, in which they must earn permanent livelihood, will recommence. The business of the year is opening, agricultural labors ought already to begin, and the various branches of trade and manufacture will feel fresh vigor. Such Volunteers as are certain to be mustered out before the year is over will be glad to get their discharge as soon as possible. Again, the unhealthiness in Summer of many of the posts in the Southern States will cause the friends of the Volunteers to exert their influence to get them North again.

On the other hand, in the opinion of Congress, the condition of the South clearly makes it impolitic to remove the troops. General THOMAS testifies to the Reconstruction Committee that it would be imprudent to remove the National troops even from Tennessee—a State we have held so long—or to withdraw martial law, or even to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*. Similar testimony comes in from all quarters. General GRANT has taken the same view. Accordingly, in justice to the Volunteers, we must supply their places as far as possible by the new recruits for the Regular Army.

THE address of the Corps Legislatif in reply to the Emperor's speech leaves us pretty nearly where we were before in relation to the Mexican question. The language employed with regard to Mexico is merely an echo of NAPOLEON'S. The expedition to Mexico is "approaching its end." France has received the assurance of this with satisfaction. The French were forced to go to Mexico by the imperative duty of protecting their countrymen against odious violence. So says the address of the Corps. And it adds:

This expedition attests once more in distant countries the disinterestedness and the power of France. [Applause.] The people of the United States, which knows of old the loyalty of our policy and the traditional sympathies which it inspires, has no reason to take umbrage at the presence of our troops upon Mexican soil. To make their recall dependent upon any other consideration than our own convenience would be incompatible with our rights and our honor. [Loud applause.] Of these, Sire, you are the guardian, and the Corps Legislatif knows that you will watch over them with a solicitude worthy of France and of your name.

This phrase of "our own convenience" is a little annoying, but, upon the whole, we see no reason to change or enlarge the commentary already made by us on the Emperor's speech some weeks ago.

WE give this week extracts from an interesting private letter written by one of the officers of the *Canandaigua*. Why will not our Navy officers on foreign stations and long cruises let us hear from them more frequently through the columns of the JOURNAL? Their opportunities for observation are very great, and, moreover, they are, as a rule, admirable letter-writers, as the pages of the JOURNAL have many times witnessed.

THE Republicans of the City of Rochester, New York, assembled in city convention to nominate municipal officers, and closed their work by the nomination, by acclamation, of Lieutenant-General GRANT as their candidate for the Presidency at the election of 1868. The Rochester *Democrat* places the nomination at the head of its editorial columns, and utters its congratulation that the Republicans of Rochester have been the first to "set the ball in motion."

PURSUANT to orders from the War Department, all enlisted men belonging to the Volunteer service, imprisoned for desertion within the Department of Washington, have been discharged and furnished with transportation to their respective homes.

## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The French are at length arriving at the same conclusion with regard to their iron-clads which we reached two years ago—that they are deficient in many essential points. One of the French journals which, two years ago, found nothing to blame, now says:

It is impossible any longer to disguise the fact, that if our sixteen cuirassed vessels, which have cost us somewhere about one hundred millions, may be considered as successful while becalmed in our harbors, notwithstanding the favorable assertions of the Blue Book, they totally failed at sea. Although nearly the exclusive work of our most celebrated engineer, not alone is the safety of their crews compromised in bad weather, but even in moderate weather they roll to such an extent that they are unable to use their artillery, and would be entirely at the mercy of a more feeble antagonist constructed on better nautical principles.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal* corroborates the above. He says:

These iron-plated vessels, having made a hole in the budget, through which have passed one hundred millions of the public money, are declared only fit to remain stationary in port, and will never be able to use their artillery at sea, the slightest motion of the sea paralyzing the action of the guns. This unexpected check to the dream of maritime power indulged in by the Emperor has given a terrible blow to his *amour propre*; and CHASSELOUP LAUBAT has been made to bear the brunt of the wrath which should have been lavished on M. DURRY DE LOME, the engineer who constructed the vessels. The mania for creating a monster navy and possessing those three great elements of power—ships, colonies and commerce, which, according to the great NAPOLEON, must be regarded as the very souls of national greatness in modern times, is increasing with the present Emperor's old age. He forgets, however, that ships may be built—but neither will colonies flourish nor commerce prosper without liberty—and goes on persecuting the Press with more bitterness than ever.

These are only two out of very many criticisms of the same kind. It seems, therefore, to be pretty thoroughly established that the French iron-clads are deficient in stability. We do not mean to say that they cannot go to sea, and perhaps with safety; but, even in what may be termed moderate weather, they roll so badly that nothing approaching accurate gunnery can be attained. In really "nasty" weather they have to close their ports altogether to keep from being swamped. We may, perhaps, except from this last criticism the *Solférino* and *Magenta*, which carry two tiers of guns. It seems to us that one of the principal causes of the rolling (judging from midship sections in our possession) is that the centre of gravity is higher than the conditions of stability require in vessels of the model of the French iron-clads. This is explained, of course, by the great weight of iron high above the water line.

The officials and draughtsmen at Chatham are busily engaged in preparing the drawings, plans and molds, from the designs transmitted from time to time from the Admiralty, of the iron-clad turret ship *Monarch* and the new broadside iron frigate *Hercules*, both of which are to be commenced at Chatham as soon as the graving docks now occupied by the iron-clad frigates *Bellerophon* and *Lord Warden* are completed. The chief interest is now centered in the preparation of the plans for the *Monarch*, the first turret ship designed for the royal navy by Mr. REED, the Chief Constructor at the Admiralty. It is intended that the *Hercules* and *Monarch* shall be constructed simultaneously, so as to allow of both being completed and fit for sea at about the same time. From the drawings and models already received at Chatham, it appears that the *Monarch* will be constructed with double turrets, and will be the first vessel of her size carrying two turrets. It was originally intended to construct the *Monarch* with only one turret, as proposed by Captain COLES, but the committee of naval officers appointed by the Admiralty to examine and report upon the turret principle objected to a single turret. The *Monarch* is designed with an upper deck twice the height above the water of the turret ships *Royal Sovereign* and *Prince Albert*. Like the *Bellerophon*, she will be provided with an inner skin, and will be constructed on the double-bottom cellular principle. Her armor will be of a maximum thickness of seven inches. It will be carried to a height of fifteen feet above and five feet below her water-line. The armor on her turrets will be close upon twelve inches thick, while the interior of each turret will be sufficiently large to receive two of the largest guns constructed. At the same time, she will carry a heavy gun at her stern and stern. Both vessels are to be completed within two years.

A PARIS paper gives a sketch of LA MERE HASARD, a vivandière of the First Empire, who is now in her eighty-fifth year, and still stands about five feet ten inches. In speaking over old times, she related that she joined the army when fifteen years old, the colonel of the Sixty-fifth making her a present of a pair of blue cotton trousers. "In those days," she added, "the vivandières had no uniform; I stripped the dead, and, when I wanted a mantle, 'took a tunic.' The poor woman seems to have but a confused idea of the scenes through which she passed, but an anecdote she tells of the death of MORNAU is worth re-

lating: "NAPOLEON was standing close to the brink of the lake, and on the opposite side, where the enemy was posted, he remarked a group of officers. He raised his telescope, and then, turning to his staff, said: 'MOREAU is there; you must fire on them.' I was standing close to his Majesty, and told him that I knew the best pointer in the regiment. 'Tell him to come here.' The carpenter BLANCHE TETE was soon on the spot, and the Emperor handed him his glass. He loaded, pointed, fired. 'Sire, I think I must have hit him.' The Emperor looked, and then, turning to BLANCHE TETE, said: 'A pension of six hundred francs and the cross!' Perhaps the only true portion of this story is that MOREAU had his legs fractured by a cannon-shot before the battle of Dresden commenced. Perhaps what the vivandière states really took place.

THE French army is pretty well represented in the Corps Legislatif, where thirty-two superior officers have seats, and this in a house of some three hundred members.

THE Army in Ireland was reënforced a few weeks since by the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fourth Regiments; more lately the second battalion sixtieth Rifles and Eighty-third have been added; and now the despatch of the Seventy-fifth and Ninety-second Highlanders will bring the increase up to six battalions. For a time this increase will be somewhat neutralized by the embarkation of the first battalion Sixtieth Rifles, and first battalion of the Eighth for the Mediterranean; but the battalions they indirectly relieve—the second battalion Second Queen's at Bermuda, and the second battalion Third Buffs at Barbadoes—will land in Ireland on their return home, and be quartered in that country. The troops in Ireland are being distributed more among the small towns. The London *Morning Post* thinks the disaffection in Ireland is much more general than it was thought to be; and, what is still more grave, that it is by no means confined to the lowest classes, notwithstanding the frequent assertions that have been made to the contrary. The *Post* says:

Many of the considerable land owners are suspected, and some are known, to be implicated in the movement. Drilling at night, too, is carried on to a large extent; agents from America are travelling about, administering oaths and distributing arms and money throughout the country; and there have lately been large arrivals of foreigners of military appearance, and with no ostensible occupation, though apparently well-provided with money, who hang about in a state of expectant idleness, well-calculated to arouse the alarms of the acute Irish police. In fact, Lord WODEHOUSE has distinctly stated that he cannot be answerable for the safety of the country unless every means are put into his hands to meet and cope with the conspiracy.

## THE MARINER'S COMPASS IN IRON SHIPS.

The following is contributed by Dr. MATTEUCCI to *Galignani's Messenger*:

The enormous quantity of iron now employed in shipbuilding considerably modifies, by its magnetic influence, the action of the mariner's compass. There are two ways of correcting the errors proceeding from this source: one consists in placing near the needle powerful magnets and pieces of soft iron, so arranged as to produce on the needle equal but contrary effects to those caused by the iron of the ship; the other, which is due to POISSON, consists in determining the law of these parasitical actions in every ship, and then compiling by calculation a table of corrections to be applied to each indication of the needle. In France, as well as in England, both these methods are applied, with this difference, that the first, which is due to the Astronomer ROYAL, has been adopted by merchantmen, while the other is used by the fleets of both countries. Nevertheless, the success of these methods is far from being quite satisfactory, and many shipwrecks have been attributed to errors of the compass. In examining this important subject, M. FAYE has found that the magnetic state of iron is a very complex element, and liable to change. Some kinds of iron, approaching to the nature of steel, become gradually magnetic through the influence of the terrestrial globe, and then retain their magnetism; others, approaching more to the nature of soft iron, become temporarily magnetic under the same influences, but their magnetic state varies as soon as the ship's course changes. To show how considerable these variations may be, M. FAYE, in his communication on the subject to the Academy, describes the following experiment:

"If a piece of soft iron be dissolved in an acid, and then galvanoplastically deposited in a thin film on a copper lamina, this film of iron, chemically pure, but brittle, will possess such coercive power that, if magnetized, it will not lose its magnetism, even though heated to the point of fusion of the copper on which it is deposited. Now the only difference observable between this deposited iron and common soft iron is that, while the texture of the former is granulated and crystalline, that of the other is fibrous. Hence, iron can, by a mere change in its molecular constitution, pass from a state of low coercive power to one of even greater coerciveness than that of the steel of which the needle of the compass is made, the magnetism of which disappears at a dull red heat. Hence M. FAYE, conscious of the difficulty of obtaining the true reading of the needle on board ships, has been led to consider whether it might be possible to obtain it *out* of the ship, where no extraneous magnetic influence could interfere with it. For this purpose he proposes to replace the log-board by a spar of some length, pointed at each end, ballasted with lead, and carrying on the upper surface a compass suspended as usual, but hermetically closed. Instead of heaving the log for the sole purpose of ascertaining the swiftness of the vessel, it would be also for the purpose of determining the direction."

## WEST POINT TRAINING.

We extract the following paragraphs from a letter addressed to the *New York Times* by Professor MEHAN, of West Point:

As I am on the subject of what I, perhaps mistakenly, consider as popular fallacies, allow me, also, a word or two on the following paragraphs, taken from the same article:

War is chess, but the pieces have a shifting value. The man, therefore, who, from experience of the world *added to his military education*, is best able to appreciate the degree of such variations, and to be on his guard for perturbations of existing conditions, is the general most likely to succeed. Without comparing military ability, or, in this connection, reflecting on any, we are willing that our readers shall, in their own minds, decide as to the relative importance and military value of GRANT, SHERMAN, DAVIS, HOOKER, "Stone-wall" JACKSON, McCLELLAN, ROSECRANS, and SLOCUM, of the class of West Pointers who had had the advantage of "outside" education, with MEADE, LEE, BEAUREGARD, BUELL, FITZ-JOHN PORTER, M. C. MEADE, ANDREW PORTER, *et id genus omne*, who have nearly all existed in a West Point atmosphere.

Now, with all due deference to great names, who may have said, "War is chess," it is nothing of the kind. Several great military leaders have resorted to the game for recreation, and, perhaps, from the notion that, as a recreation, it more befitting their position than lighter games—a great error, I think; but I have never heard of one who played more than a respectable game; and to the most of them I have little doubt the same might be applied, as an honest old Scotchman said to our friend the late BILLY COZZENS, of the Old Tammany: "BILLY COZZENS my man, you say you play a bad game of whist; but I'll be damned, BILLY, if ye know what a damned bad game ye do play." *L'échiquier de la guerre*, as the French writers phrase it, it is a quite different matter from the chess-board of the saloon. PHILIDOR, PAUL MORPHY, *et id genus omne*, who control, with infallible judgment, the moves of their hosts on the one, would, I fear, have cut but a sorry figure on the other.

Now, as to the juxtaposition in which the article quoted from places the names of generals who re-entered the Army from civil life, after having resigned from it, and those who remained continuously in the service: have not some, not unfamiliar names to the American ear, been overlooked? I do not find the name of GEORGE H. THOMAS there, nor that of MCPHERSON, nor that of SCHOFIELD, who was on furlough when the Rebellion broke out; nor that of JOHN REYNOLDS, killed at Gettysburgh; nor of SEDGWICK, nor of young BAYARD, as much of the *chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*, as was that grand old knight his namesake. Why are PARK, FRANKLIN, WRIGHT and others not mentioned? These all remained in service, where the Rebellion found them.

Now, admiring as I do the grand soldierly qualities that GRANT, SHERMAN and the others you have mentioned, have displayed, it must not be ignored that opportunity, which is the real soldier's priceless pearl, was peculiarly theirs. Taken from civil life, and placed at once in the highest commands, and backed by powerful political influence, these men had opportunities which those who remained in service had to wait for; and not only to wait for, but, in the meanwhile, to lay under the ban of petty jealousy. It was with these men that their most fortunate comrades, who had left the service, worked, and availed themselves, in the best spirit of comradeship, it must be said, of their fresher-acquired knowledge and greater acquaintance with the existing condition of things in the Army.

The time has not yet come to award to those who took a part in this grand military drama their respective merits; but, as my pen was, perhaps, rather obtrusively active in condemnation of what I deemed was the false position in which some of the men had placed themselves as soldiers, let me say that if the country is never without accomplished soldiers as McCLELLAN, BUELL and FITZ-JOHN PORTER are known to be, it need have no great apprehension for its military status. These men behaved gallantly and efficiently in Mexico; during peace there were not three more industrious and improving officers in the service; and, on the outbreak of the Rebellion, none did more, in their sphere, to organize our then chaotic military condition. *Non omnia possumus omnes*. If these men failed to snatch victory, they did no little in organizing it.

A word of one man, General MEIGS, whose name, strangely enough, is thrown between those of the two PORTERS. If there is one man in the Army who, for remorseless energy, approaches more nearly to Mr. STANTON than another, it is General MEIGS. His task was a Herculean one, and he performed it like a Hercules. Read his report. How little justice will the country ever do to the administrative corps of the Army! How little do they know the incessant toil, by night as well as by day, of the men who, in silence, out of the public view, oiled and worked that vast administrative machine, in which, when a single link gave way, the entire Army became motionless and helpless.

But let me say further, that West Point training is not in all this. Nor is it in its mathematics, physics or military science, however much these go to make the scientific soldier. It is in the devotion to duty that is instilled into its pupils; in the integrity of character that this has stamped upon the West Point graduates as a class. Before this Rebellion this fact was recognized in the action of the Government intrusting millions to them for disbursement without any other surety than this reputation for integrity. During the Rebellion, when fraud and corruption were rampant through the land, and hundreds of millions were disbursed by these men, but one prominent case of fraud occurred among their body.

W. E. WATERS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. writes to the *St. Louis Republican* that there is no such officer in the Regular Army as Captain John HILL, reported to have murdered, and excused himself for murdering, an infant Indian in California. Dr. W. also gives a letter from Major-General CANBY, denying that while he was in command on the Pacific, any atrocities were committed on the aborigines, men, women or children, after their capture, and asserting that the conduct of our troops, officers and men, was uniformly humane—one of the latter losing his life in endeavoring to protect the squaws of a hostile tribe,

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## CHANGES OF MUSTERING OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1866.

Circular No. 7.

The following changes of Musterers, Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters, during the month of February 1866, are announced for the information and guidance of all concerned. In other departments and States than those mentioned, no changes:

COMMISSARIES AND ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF MUSTERS.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Assistant Commissary, Major Alexander Montgomery, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Cincinnati, Ohio. Appointed June 27, 1865. Relieved February 3, 1866.

Assistant Commissary, Major J. H. McArthur, U. S. Army, District of Wisconsin. Appointed December 7, 1863. Relieved February 3, 1866.

## DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Assistant Commissary, Lieutenant George Harper, Third Pennsylvania artillery, District of Fort Monroe. Appointed August 24, 1865. Relieved February 17, 1866.

## DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA.

Commissary, Captain Samuel S. Culbertson, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. Appointed September 1, 1865. Relieved January 24, 1866.

## DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Assistant Commissary, Lieutenant H. C. Demming, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Central District. Appointed December 6, 1865, to date from October 7, 1865. Relieved January 5, 1866. Appointment confirmed in order that certain musters made by him might be legalized.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Assistant Commissary, Captain Alfred Foot, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, District of Southern California. Appointed January 13, 1866.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.

Assistant Commissary, Captain E. V. Hitch, First Louisiana Cavalry. Appointed August 3, 1865. Relieved February 6, 1866.

## MUSTERING OFFICERS.

## KENTUCKY.

## NEW YORK—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Chief Muster Officer.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. I. Dodge, Major, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, New York city. Appointed March 3, 1865. Appointed Chief Muster Officer for the State of New York February 1, 1866.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

Chief Muster Officer.—Brevet Colonel Frederick Townsend, Lieutenant-Colonel, Ninth U. S. Infantry, Albany. Appointed November 8, 1863. Relieved February 1, 1866.

## WESTERN DIVISION.

Chief Muster Officer.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Hayman, Major, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Elmira. Appointed April 13, 1865. Relieved February 1, 1866.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1866.

General Orders No. 18.

The following memorandum of Orders and Instructions for the week ending February 24, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

(Signed) M. C. MELIS, Quartermaster-General,

Brevet Major-General.

*Captain P. Flannigan, to Fort Leavenworth.*—Captain Flannigan, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, will relieve Captain F. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Captain Hancock on being relieved will proceed to his place of residence, and report thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. S. O. No. 77, A. G. O., February 19, 1866.

*Captain James H. Tallman, dismissed the service.*—By direction of the President, Captain James H. Tallman, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States for failing to render the return required by Army regulations. S. O. No. 78, A. G. O., February 20, 1866.

*Brevet Colonel R. C. Webster, order amended.*—So much of Special Orders No. 637, December 13, 1865, from this office, as relates to Brevet Colonel R. C. Webster, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, is hereby amended to read as follows: Brevet Colonel R. C. Webster, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, will report to the Commanding General Department of Missouri for assignment to the post of Julesburg, Colorado Territory, and by letter to Brevet Brigadier-General Easton, Senior and Supervising Quartermaster Military Division of the Mississippi. S. O. No. 78, A. G. O., February 20, 1866.

*Captain T. W. Fry, Jr., to visit Washington.*—Permission to visit Washington City, D. C., is hereby granted Captain T. W. Fry, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. S. O. No. 78, A. G. O., February 20, 1866.

Under the provisions of General Order No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States:—Captain Edgar Seelye, A. Q. M., Volunteers; Captain Deming N. Welch, A. Q. M., Volunteers. S. O. No. 81, A. G. O., February 21, 1866.

*Brevet Colonel R. S. Saxon, on temporary duty.*—On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Brevet Colonel R. S. Saxon, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, is hereby placed on temporary duty in this city, for the purpose of settling his accounts. S. O. No. 83, A. G. O., February 21, 1866.

*Captain J. G. Payne, leave of absence.*—Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers. S. O. No. 82, A. G. O., February 23, 1866.

*Captain Chas. Garretson, order revoked.*—By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 107, Par. 11, from this office, dated March 5, 1864, as dismisses Captain Chas. Garretson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, for disloyalty to the Government, is hereby revoked, and he is honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to date March 5, 1864. S. O. No. 83, A. G. O., February 23, 1866.

*Captain D. H. Leutz, to relieve Captain Lawrence.*—Captain D. H. Leutz, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers will report by letter, without delay, to Colonel E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, N. C., for assignment to duty in that bureau, relieving Brevet Major H. C. Lawrence, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. Upon being relieved, Brevet Major Lawrence will report in person, without delay, to the Quartermaster General for further orders. S. O. No. 84, A. G. O., Feb. 24, 1866.

*Brevet Major E. D. Chapman, to draw Commutation.*—Brevet Major E. D. Chapman, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters in this city from January 2, 1866, while employed under Special Orders No. 644, December 18, 1865, from this office, provided he has not been furnished in kind. S. O. No. 85, A. G. O., February 24, 1866.

## BOARD TO RECOMMEND BREVETS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1866.

Special Orders No. 22.

A Board of officers will assemble at St. Louis, Missouri, on March 14, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make recommendations for brevet promotions from any brevet or actual rank for which the appointment is already confirmed to the grade of brigadier and major-generals in the Regular Army.

In making recommendations the board will be governed by their personal knowledge of the officers they recommend and by the officers' record of services during the recent war. The board will make its recommendation either from the list of appointments to their grades

already made out, not confirmed, or from officers not so appointed. The recommendations will be of two classes: first, for gallant and meritorious services; and second, for faithful services.

Recommendations of the first class will only be for specified actions and campaigns in which the officer recommended has been present, and, where more than the brevet is recommended, the special action or campaign should be stated for which each brevet is recommended.

The Adjutant-General will at once forward to the senior officer of the Board, at St. Louis, Missouri, the recommendations for brevets and other information necessary for the action of the Board in the case of all officers nominated or recommended for brevet promotion to the grade specified.

Detail for the Board—Major-General W. T. Sherman, Major-General G. G. Meade, Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Major-General H. Thomas; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Dayton, A. A. G. of Volunteers, Recorder.

By Command of Lieutenant-General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

General Orders No. 12.

I. The present Military Department of the Missouri will be divided into two parts—one called the Department of the Missouri, to be commanded by Major-General John Pope, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the other called the Department of the Platte, commanded by Brigadier-General P. St. George Cooke, United States Army, headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.

II. Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Division of the Mississippi, will designate the limits of the new departments, and report the same to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## NOTICE TO A DELINQUENT OFFICER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

Brevet Captain Leonard Martin, First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, he is hereby notified that, unless, within fifteen days from this date he report for duty with his battery, or show good cause by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army within the same time of his inability to join his command, he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## TO PURCHASING DEPOT COMMISSARIES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1866.

Circular No. 8.

When, in the proper performance of their duties, it becomes necessary for Purchasing and Depot Commissaries to make journeys within their respective districts, orders for the same will be issued by the commanding officer of the department in which they may be stationed, although the journeys may extend beyond the limits of the department.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,  
WASHINGTON CITY, March 5, 1866.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report, vis:

Captain W. H. Nash, Commissary Subsistence U. S. Army, ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General A. Beckwith, Commissary Subsistence U. S. Army, at New Orleans, La.

## HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain John W. Hopkins, Commissary Subsistence Volunteers.

## LIST

Of Volunteer Organizations which have been, or are ordered to be mustered out of service, not included in previous Circulars.

## ILLINOIS.

Infantry—Thirty-eighth, Sixty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-first, enlisted men of the Eighth whose term of service expires during January, 1866.

## INDIANA.

Infantry—Thirty-fourth.

## IOWA.

Cavalry—Ninth.

## KENTUCKY.

Infantry—Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth.

## MAINE.

Infantry—Company F, Twelfth.

## MICHIGAN.

Infantry—Twelfth.

## WISCONSIN.

Infantry—Ninth.

## U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Infantry—Thirty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-second, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth.

## ARTILLERY—Battery B, Second light; Fourth heavy.

NOTE.—The Fifty-fourth New York infantry, heretofore reported ordered mustered out, still remains in service.

The Twenty-first U. S. Colored Troops, heretofore reported ordered mustered out, also remains in service, the order for its muster out having been revoked.

The Seventy-third U. S. Colored Troops was consolidated with the Tenth U. S. Colored heavy artillery, and not mustered out as an organization.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 17, 1866.

General Orders No. 73.

The following Resolution of Congress, approved on the 10th inst., is published for the information of the officers and men of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Vice-Admiral David G. Farragut, of the United States Navy, and to the officers, petty officer, seamen and marines under his command, for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the engagement in Mobile Bay on the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for their long and faithful services and unwavering devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers.

Sec. 2. And be it further Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate this resolution to Vice-Admiral Farragut, and that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate the same to the officers, seamen and marines of the Navy by General Order of his department.

Approved February 10, 1866.

**LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS**  
who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since  
last report:

**ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.**

Henry Brown, Feb. 26. J. M. Williams, March 2.

**ACTING MASTERS.**

W. A. Arthur, March 1. E. C. Healey, March 4.  
A. E. Hunter, Feb. 26. Phineas Leach, March 4.  
Charles Courtney, March 4. J. A. Hamilton, March 1.  
L. G. Cook, Feb. 28.

**ACTING MASTER AND PILOTS.**

D. M. Abbott, June 20.

**ACTING ENSEIGNS.**

Peter O'Connor, March 4. Andy Hartshorn, March 4.  
Paul Armandt, Feb. 27. J. M. Merriman, March 4.  
E. N. Semon, Sept. 2.

**ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.**

William H. Best, March 1. Peter Wagner, Feb. 20.

**ACTING SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.**

Albert J. Doty, Feb. 19. Newton Champion, March 3.

**ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.**

A. C. Collins, Feb. 15. Thomas Armstrong, March 1.  
Shubael Geer, Feb. 15. James H. Wright, March 9.  
William H. Smith, Feb. 19.

**ACTING CARPENTERS.**

William Otter, Feb. 19. J. C. Tier, March 1.  
William Reid, March 1.

**ACTING GUNNERS.**

W. E. Webber, Feb. 28.

### NAVAL REGISTER.

**WYOMING**, screw, Commander John P. Bankhead, was at Hong Kong Dec. 30, 1865. Health of officers and crew continued good.

**SHAMOKIN**, paddle-wheel, Commander P. Crosby, arrived at Salut Islands January 3, 1866, and sailed on the 7th for Mavannah.

**SWATARA**, screw, Commander W. N. Jeffers, arrived at St. Thomas February 6.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the House, reports an expenditure for advertising of \$11,572 for the year 1865.

We learn that a statement is now being prepared by the Treasury Department exhibiting the amount of prize-money received by every seaman who has served on board United States vessels during the war.

The bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to detail a sloop-of-war to accompany the Russian-American telegraph expedition to lay the cable at Behring's Straits, etc., having been signed by the President, is now a law.

CAPTAIN Thompson and the officers of the steamer *Alliance* have acknowledged their indebtedness to the United States revenue cutter *Cuyahoga* for towing the *Alliance*, when disabled, from the Highland Light to quarantine at Staten Island.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Captain Fox, has prepared an elaborate report in reference to League Island, in which it is understood he takes strong ground in favor of its selection as a site for a Navy Yard. The report will be sent to Congress in the course of a few days.

CAPTAIN William Jones, commanding steamship *Dakota*, has thanked the commanders of the United States gunboats *Agawam* and *Lenape*, and Ensign Boyden, of the *Agawam*, and the mate of the *Lenape*—the last two of whom were in command of the launches sent to his assistance while aground off Beaufort Harbor on the 3d inst.

SECRETARY McCulloch has been asked the question whether British vessels, sold under a decree in admiralty for seamen's wages and like causes, over which admiralty courts have jurisdiction, if purchased by a citizen of the United States, are entitled to an American register. The Secretary, in reply, decides that foreign vessels, so sold and purchased, are not thereby entitled to registry.

The following is a statement of the business transacted in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury during the month of February last: 1,731 claims were settled, amounting to \$14,206,327 01, as follows:—3 Navy agents' accounts, amounting to \$12,576,463 45; 31 paymasters' accounts, \$1,492,147 08; 22 pension claims, \$35,298 93; 5 marine claims, \$520 57; 3 naval storekeepers' claims, \$9,173 36; 720 prize claims, \$23,394 96; and 947 general claims, \$67,828 66. Letters received, 4,633; letters written, 4,946; letters recorded, 8,653. Eight prize cases were reported to the office during the month, amounting to \$116,702 12. The number of requisitions upon the Treasurer were 173, for the amount of \$2,247,702 79.

The rules relating to the admission of strangers within the Brooklyn Navy Yard are now rigorously enforced. Two ensigns are kept on duty at the gate every day, whose duty it is to see that no one except those employed at the Yard gains admittance. On Tuesdays and Fridays, parties who may wish to visit their friends on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, or any other vessel at the station, can do so by applying for a pass to the officer on duty. The vessels now building at the Yard are the *Kalamazoo* (iron-clad), *Moshulu* (steam sloop), *Java* (steam sloop), *Ontario* (steam sloop) and *Quinnebaug* (steam gunboat). The *Iroquois*, *Lackawanna*, *Narragansett*, *De Soto*, *J. C. Kuhn* and *Supply* are being repaired and refitted for immediate service. The gunboats *Winooski* and *Algonquin* are in commission, and the former is fitting out for the West India squadron, while it is expected that the *Algonquin* will shortly be laid up in ordinary. The new frigate *Neshaminy* and the new sloop-of-war *Idaho* are being rapidly fitted out. The vessels laid up in ordinary are as follows: Iron-clad—*Cahoes*, *Onondago*, *Octoraro*, *Puritan*, *Roanoke*, *Spunder Duyvil*. Screw steamers—*Huron*, *Hydrus*, *Kanawha*, *Laburnum*, *Massasoit*, *Oneida*, *Pequot*, *Penobscot*, *Spyrea*, *Unadilla*, *Memphis*, *Don*. Side-wheel steamers—*Dumbarton*, *Eufaula*, *Gettysburg*, *Iroquois*, *Metacomet*, *Pawtuxet*, *Perio*, *Pontiac*, *Sonoma*, *Sebago*, *Tullahoma*, *Wyalusing*. Tugs—*Maria*, *Trianna*.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Commander F. K. Murray, U. S. steamer *Wateree*, dated Chincha Islands, January 30, 1866, stating that on the night of the 25th instant he was appealed to by the American and other foreign residents on the middle island for protection. A revolt had occurred among the Chinese laborers, numbering three hundred, and they had complete possession of the island, and were threatening to destroy the residents. Commander Murray referred the deputation which presented the appeal to the Commandant, and was informed that the latter officer had sent all his force—twenty men—against the rebels, who refused to land, on being attacked by the Chinese. Lieutenant Schley was

ordered to the scene of the riot with twenty-five men, to ascertain the condition of affairs, and reported, on his return, that matters were even worse than had been represented. The Peruvian force still feared to land, the mob was defiant, and it was reported that several men were killed. Commander Murray then ordered Lieutenant Schley to land, which he did through a dangerous surf, followed by the Peruvian force, with orders to act only on the defensive, but to protect American and foreign residents. The Chinese did not attempt to resist our force, and order was soon restored. Next morning, the Peruvians, having been reinforced, the Americans were ordered on board. The Commandant of the island thanked Lieutenant Schley and his men for their aid; and the unanimous opinion was that their assistance had saved the island from great violence and cruelty. Another outbreak occurred on the morning of the 29th, in which the rioters were fired upon by the garrison and several killed.

### MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

#### MILITIA ITEMS.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—By General Orders No. 4, Colonel Fazarr directs that this regiment assemble at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, March 8th, at 8 o'clock, for battalion drill. No spectator will be admitted on this occasion, unless on a pass countersigned by the commandant of the regiment. Commandants of companies who have failed to comply with General Order No. 3 will at once make return of delinquents from this and the two last battalion drills to the Adjutant, No. 42 John street.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—A battalion drill of this regiment was held at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 2d inst. The drill was intended to be one of ten companies, of six files each, but on reporting to the Adjutant, it was found that Companies F, I and H alone had their details full. Accordingly the details of companies E and K were broken up and the battalion reduced to eight companies or platoons. There must be great neglect on the part of the company officers when, in a regiment as strong as the Thirteenth, there is any difficulty in turning out six files to a company. We understand it was owing to a neglect in notifying the men to appear. Those who were absent, however, were the greatest losers, as Colonel Woodward treated those who were in the ranks to a very interesting as well as instructive drill. The movements were of such a character that none but a well-handled and efficient regiment could perform them, most of the evolutions being executed by inversion as well as in the ordinary way. The right general guide should remember that his position is in rear of the right flank of the battalion; at this drill, however, he was on the right of his proper position. The firing was generally very good; in some instances there was too great a pause before the firing was commenced. After the command, "Commence firing" had been given, we noticed that the captain of the right company appeared to be at a loss what command to give when "Cease firing" was sounded and his men were in the position of "aim." The order should have been, "Recover arms." When the battalion is faced by the rear rank, the right and left wings retain the same designations as when faced by the front rank, and the companies preserve their former designations, as first, second, third, etc. The fire by file, in this position, however, will commence on the left of each company, now become the right. When the column is closed to half distance on the eighth company, at the command "March," that company should stand fast, and be aligned by the left. The formation of line-of-battle from column at half distance while on the march was very handsomely executed. At the command, "By the rear of column, left into line, wheel," the right general guide should move rapidly to the front, and place himself a little beyond the point where the head of the column will rest, and on the prolongation of the guides. Captains should remember that in all successive formations they should cause their companies to support arms the instant the captain who follows them shall have commanded, "Front." The drill, which was a very good one, showed that Colonel Woodward was well posted in tactics, and excited the envy of some members of a regiment of the Second Division, whom we overheard wishing that their colonel knew enough to drill them as the Thirteenth had been.

**FOURTH REGIMENT.**—At an election held on the 2d inst., A. W. Maxwell was elected First Lieutenant and Alexander Merritt Second Lieutenant of Company F, Veteran Zouaves, Fourth Regiment infantry, N. G., S. N. Y. This company is commanded by Harry Rockefellar, who has lost an arm in the service. The Captain was formerly Captain and Brevet Major in the Veteran Reserve Corps. In the parade on the 22d of February, we noticed that the right and left general guides of the Fourth Regiment had each lost an arm. There was also, a one-armed officer in the Third Regiment. We are glad to see this veteran element infused in our National Guard, for the empty sleeve, which tells of military knowledge acquired in the active campaign, and cannot fail to carry with it consideration and respect. We hope that large numbers of our veteran officers will take place in the National Guard. At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., at the armory of the Fourth Regiment Veteran Zouaves, P. Lloyd Roberts was elected Second Lieutenant of Company B. This company is commanded by Captain John P. Morris, late of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth N. Y. V. (Duryea's Zouaves), an officer who has seen much service during the war.

**TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.**—The Seventh Promenade Concert of the band of this regiment was given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of the 24th ult. At half-past nine o'clock, P. M. the line was formed for dress parade, Lieutenant C. H. Hunter acting as Adjutant, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Croxson as Sergeant-Major. Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Ward was in command. It was intended that the line should have been composed of a detail of eight files from each company, but this was found to be too many, and only six files were allowed to each company, and the line when formed without the band, extended in a perpendicular direction from the wall in rear of the stage to the extreme edge of the flooring which covered the parquet. The band was in full force, numbering some thirty-six pieces, and wore the full dress hat, which contrasted rather oddly with the fatigue caps of the officers and men. The dress parade was gone through with in a highly creditable manner. We never saw the Twenty-third stand steadier, although we did notice two men who had to wipe their faces, when the line was at "parade rest." The first sergeants, in reporting to the Adjutant, gave the letter of their companies instead of their number in line. The sergeant on the right should salute and report, "First company," etc. The manual of arms was very well executed, and the order arms elicited considerable applause from the spectators. Some of the sergeants were rather premature in marching their companies off. In spite of the very unpropitious state of the weather a large and fashionable audience assembled to witness the parade and to join in the dancing which concluded the concert. We noticed that the audience, on one occasion, laughed at and applauded a couple on account of their peculiar style

of dancing. This, we think, was excessively impolite, and unbecoming soldiers and gentlemen, especially as one of the parties danced peculiarly by reason of a physical malformation. The next concert of this series will take place on Saturday evening, March 10th, on which occasion, we understand, another dress parade will be given. In our notice of the reception given by this regiment to General Grant, we mentioned Lieutenant Comstock as an efficient member of the Reception Committee. This was a mistake; the person to whom we alluded was Lieutenant Stoddard, the Quartermaster of the regiment. We believe there is no such officer as Lieutenant Comstock in the Twenty-third.

**FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—A drill of the left wing of this regiment took place on Thursday, the 8th inst., at their armory, Brooklyn, E. D. There will be a drill of the right wing on next Tuesday evening, at the same place. Henry Irwin has recently been elected first lieutenant of Company E, of this regiment. Lieutenant Irvin is an excellent officer, and was formerly captain of Company F, of this regiment, which position he resigned, and served for a year in the ranks under Captain Kenyon. Company E is commanded by Captain Vandewater. Major Austin, of this regiment, has just returned from Albany, where he has secured for the Forty-seventh one hundred and fifty uniforms, which are to be distributed immediately.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—A drill of the right wing of this regiment took place at the regimental armory on the evening of the 2d inst. Lieutenant-Colonel Post was in command. The number in line was very small for the Twenty-second, which, according to the report of the Inspector-General, numbers 675 officers and men present and absent. Colonel Cox has issued the following special order: "In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Officers, there will be drills of the line officers of the regiment, on the 10th and 24th days of March, at eight o'clock, P. M. The officers will appear in uniform; and the staff officers are also requested to attend. These drills will be strictly private, and all officers are expected to be present." At a monthly meeting of Company B, of this regiment, held at the armory in Fourteenth street, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, We have received with profound sensibility the announcement of the death of our late President, Benjamin H. Hart; and,

*Whereas*, Our duty leads us to some expression of our regard for him as a member, and sorrow for his loss, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will ever cherish his memory as one who gained our highest estimation by his fine attainments of mind and suavity of manner, shown in his active interest while with us, and who labored so assiduously for our welfare; that to his kind consideration we are most justly indebted for our prosperity in the early history of our organization.

*Resolved*, That we will manifest our respect for the deceased, and our sympathy for his bereaved family, by draping the armory-room in mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

The following elections also took place: John C. Haney, President, vice B. S. Hart, deceased; Joseph W. Wildey, Vice-President, vice Haney, promoted. The promenade concert of this regiment, given last Saturday evening, was for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. Although the weather was unfavorable, quite a large audience was present, which comfortably filled the main drill room where the concert was held. The music was furnished by Dodworth's band, and was given in the usual fine style. The gymnasium in the upper part of the armory was open during the evening, as is usual at these concerts, and gave an opportunity for the athletes—of whom the regiment has quite a number in its ranks—to exhibit some of their feats of strength and agility.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The tenth and last concert of the band of this regiment was given on Saturday evening, March 3d. The series of concerts just finished completes the fifth season during which they have been given. The programme for last Saturday embraced some gems from the operas, which were superbly rendered. The march from "Le Prophète" deserves particular attention, as also the selections from "Crispino" and "Martha." The third piece in the programme, the "Emma Polka Redowa," was dedicated to Major Jos. Young, of the regiment. The concerts of the Seventh have been uniformly attended by large numbers of the élite of our city, who are always ready to countenance by their presence any public entertainment given by this crack corps. The programme for last Saturday evening was so good that we subjoin it:

#### PART I.

1. MARCH—"Le Prophète".....	MEYERBEE
2. SONG—"I am lonely to-night".....	GRIFFIV
3. EMMA POLKA REDOWA—Dedicated to Major Young.....	SIMONS
4. OVERTURE—"Zampa".....	HEROLD
5. WALTZ—"Die Werber".....	LANNER
6. SELECTIONS—"Crispino." (By request).....	RICCI

#### PART II.

7. MARCH—"Tannhauser".....	WAGNER
8. GALOP—"Der Wildfang".....	C. FAUST
9. SELECTIONS—"MARHTA".....	PLOTOR
10. WALTZ—"Wiener spel Lust Klange".....	GU-O'L
11. GALOF—"Der Federalball".....	C. FAUST
12. QUICKSTEP—"La Forza del Destino".....	DONIZETTI

A complimentary concert to C. S. Grafulla will take place at the armory, on Saturday evening, March 17th. Tickets to be had, as usual, from the orderlies, or from C. S. Grafulla. Companies D, C, H, G and K, composing the right wing of this regiment, assembled at their armory on the evening of the 5th instant for battalion drill. The companies were, for the purpose of drill, divided into platoons. During the first part of the evening the battalion was exercised by Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Haws. The Seventh has so long borne a high reputation for military excellence, that an experienced observer is inclined to be more severely critical with them than with any other regiment. The drill of Monday evening was in every respect a first-class one, and showed most conclusively that good officers and strict discipline can make a Militia equal, if not superior, in appearance to any Regular regiment. Throughout the drill we noticed that there was very little conversation, and that what there was, was carried on in a subdued tone. The men were for the most part well set up, and their uniforms fitted them, and, while standing in line, they stood steadily, their heads up, and their eyes looking before them, each man endeavoring to show how well he was instructed in the school of the soldier. Colonel Haws exercised the battalion in moving on the right (and left) by file into line. These movements were very handsomely executed, although the rear rank of some of the companies did not keep sufficiently closed up on the company preceding them; this, however, was promptly corrected. In dressing on the line we noticed that the men halted a little in rear of the line, and then dressed up to their proper places by short steps. This is eminently correct, and avoids that crowding and dressing over the line we so frequently see. In wheeling, also, we noticed that when some of the privates did not turn their heads toward the sergeant on the marching flank he called their attention to the fact. In wheeling, each platoon commander faced about his company while they were executing the wheel. The changes in the position of the piece were all executed with great pre-

sition. There were a few in the ranks who needed more drill in the manual. The march in column with company and division front was very handsomely executed, being, we believe, a point on which the Seventh pride themselves. The battalion was exercised in the firing by Colonel Clark. Caps had been previously distributed for the purpose, and were used during all the firing. Although we have no desire to add to the empty and ignorant adulation paid to this regiment by so many, still we are free to say that we never heard any regiment fire better. After the firing the battalion was ployed into close column, and then column at half distance. The guides in both instances being accurately posted by the Lieutenant-Colonel. The square was subsequently formed and moved about the room by the respective fronts. It would be useless for us to use more adjectives to qualify our pleasure at the evolutions of this regiment; but any one who, with a keen sense of what a regiment should be, is frequently compelled to see a fine body of men spoiled by incompetent officers, will appreciate our feelings at this pleasing contrast. Suffice it to say, that any intelligent observer who witnessed the drill on Monday night must have been convinced of two things—first, that the Seventh is a very fine regiment, and, second, that they well deserve the high reputation they have so long maintained. The drill of the left wing, composed of Companies A, B, F, E and I, took place on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. The companies, as on the previous drill, were divided into platoons, each being of fourteen files. The number of men in line was somewhat larger than on the preceding night. During the first part of the evening the battalion was drilled by Major Joseph Young, who did so in a very creditable manner. We noticed that, until Colonel Clark took command, the battalion was drilled with fixed bayonets. Except when there is some occasion for their immediate use, a battalion should be drilled with unfixed bayonets. On Monday night, Lieutenant-Colonel Haws and Lieutenant Kip, the acting adjutant, wore jackets, as did also Major Young and another officer on Tuesday. As all the other officers appeared in coats, this lack of uniformity was quite noticeable. We noticed that the acting first sergeant of the tenth platoon of the left wing, and one or two others, did not wear uniform pants. The regiment appeared in their fatigue uniform, which, to our eye, gives the regiment a better appearance than their full dress. The drill of the left wing was very fine indeed, but, on the whole, we do not think it was equal to that of the right. The firing by company was not as good as on the previous night, although the fire by battalion, wing, and rank was very fine. We did not think the marching by division front or the flank was equal to that of the right wing. The commandant of the third division, in countermarching, twice faced his command incorrectly. We think that the left wing is better in the manual than the right, although both are so well drilled that it is difficult to make any distinction. We understand that there are to be other wing drills this month, which will be open to the public, and of which due notice will be given. We hope that before long there will be many regiments in the National Guard which will be ready and able to compete with the Seventh in discipline and numbers, as well as tactics.

**FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—We are very happy to see that the bill to provide for refunding money to the officers of this regiment for balance due in clothes worn out in the service passed the Assembly and has gone to the Senate. An effort is being made to place this regiment again on active footing, as, owing to a variety of circumstances, at one time it was all but extinct.

**THIRD REGIMENT (BENDIX ZOUAVES).**—Colonel John E. Bendix, commanding this regiment, will muster in his tenth company on next Monday. The Ninth regiment has already been mustered, and the rolls forwarded to Albany. This regiment will drill by wing, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, as follows: Right wing, Companies A, F, D and C, on Wednesday, the 14th instant; left wing, Companies B, E, G and H, on Friday, the 16th instant. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock p. m. Commandants of companies are notified that they must order no parade of their commands without a special order from the Colonel, as the State does not permit the uniform to be used, unless it is for instructions and improvement. It has been reported at regimental headquarters that the men have been seen around the streets and standing on the corners in their uniforms, long after the parade was dismissed. Colonel Bendix says this cannot be allowed, as it will bring the regiment in disrepute; every member as soon as the parade is over should proceed to his home as soon as possible and take off his uniform.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—There was a drill of this regiment at the arsenal, in White street, corner of Elm, on the evenings of the 8th and 9th instants. Company K, of this regiment, gave an invitation ball, at Harmonic Garden, Essex street, on the evening of the 7th, which was quite a success. Company K is the youngest one in the regiment; but the number of guests present at their balls shows that they have many well-wishers among the ladies, as well as among military men. Colonel Louis Burger, Lieutenant-Colonel Meyer, Major Hillenbrand, Quartermaster Holsworth, and most of the other officers of the regiment, were present. Company K is commanded by Captain John Ertz, Jr.; H. Schurcl, First Lieutenant, C. Goellter, Second Lieutenant, and M. Fischer, Orderly Sergeant. Company E, of this regiment, will give a grand military fancy dress and civic invitation ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 Bowery, which promises to be quite an affair. Company E was formerly commanded by Major J. Hillenbrand, and is now under the command of Jacob Eller, formerly First Lieutenant. From what we know of the company and its officers, we feel sure that those who attend their ball will enjoy themselves. An invitation ball will also be given by company H, of this regiment, on the 13th inst., at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Three elections were held at the armory of this regiment on Monday evening, March 5th, Major Joseph Hillenbrand presiding at each of them. H. M. Burmaster was elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, vice Wanken, resigned. Second Lieutenant August Michael was promoted First Lieutenant of Company D, vice Jost, resigned. Fritz Hormann, color bearer, was elected Second Lieutenant of Company D, vice Lieutenant Michael, promoted.

**OTTO TACOR.**—This troop gave a ball at the Germania Assembly Room on the evening of Tuesday, March 6th. The Captain and his troopers exerted themselves to make their guests enjoy themselves, and everything passed off in the most pleasant manner. This troop is called the Carbine Ranger's Special Troop, and, under the command of Captain John Otto, do duty as escort to Major-General Sanford, commanding First division.

**SECOND BRIGADE OFFICERS' DRILL.**—The commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers of this brigade assembled at the Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of drill in the school of the battalion. Colonel Louis Burger, commanding the brigade, conducted the drill. Colonel Wm. G. Ward, Twelfth Regiment, and Colonel F. A. Conkling, acted as field officers. The officers were divided into eight com-

panies for the purposes of drill. The regiments composing this brigade are the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-sixth and First artillery. Colonel Burger handled the battalion very handsomely, and was efficiently aided by Colonel Ward, who was always just where he was wanted. We believe that there has not been an officers' drill of this brigade since the commencement of the war. Before that, General Yates used to drill the officers of the brigade at least twice a year. Most of the officers showed a great want of drilling. We think it quite discreditable to a field officer of a regiment to be unable to drill a company. We saw several field officers who appeared quite at a loss what to do. We were sorry to notice that one or two of the officers were under the influence of liquor, one of whom was a field officer, who, by his blundering, threw the line out of place several times. The division commanders generally were poorly instructed in their duties. Colonel Bendix, who commanded the division on the right, is a very good tactician, and the First division was never at fault. The officers of the Fifth regiment were, we think, the best drilled of any in the brigade, and made the best appearance, each having on his gloves, and his sabre properly hooked up. The officers of the Twelfth also looked very well. We notice that a great many of the officers of the National Guard do not have their sabres properly hooked up. When the sabre is hooked up, the hilt should be to the rear. None of the brigade staff were present, although all the officers of the brigade were ordered out. When the officers of a regiment do not understand the drill themselves, it is not to be expected that the men will be well drilled, as a man cannot explain what he does not know. We hope that Colonel Burger will give the officers of his brigade several more drills this season. Meanwhile, we recommend Casey's Tactics to those officers who found that they were unable to drill even a company.

**TEN-YEAR LIMITATION LAW.**—The bill introduced in the New York Assembly by Thomas J. Creamer, Esq., limiting the tenure of office of officers in the National Guard, is, we understand from official sources, in a fair way of becoming a law. The bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, and it is expected that it will pass the Senate with but little opposition.

**SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.**—In most of our National Guard organizations too little attention has been paid to the elementary parts of the school of the soldier. No recruit should be allowed to carry a musket until he knows the position of a soldier. One very important part of this instruction is to learn the recruit to hold his head up, and his eyes fixed straight to the front, and striking the ground at about the distance of fifteen paces. A soldier who is well set up naturally takes a pride in his soldierly bearing, which tends greatly to foster his *esprit de corps*. A soldier should be made to clearly understand that while in the ranks he must stand steady and erect, shoulders square, and eyes straight to the front. Let any officer who has never tried commence at once and drill his company by squads in the first part of the school of the soldier and he will be surprised to find the change it will make in the appearance of his company. No regiment can hope to become a "crack corps" that does not pay very close attention to the personal appearance of both officers and men.

#### MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

Governor Bullock has issued the following commissions:—Twenty-fourth regiment—First Lieutenant Henry L. Hartshorn, of Winchester, to be Captain January 6, 1866, vice Foster promoted. Second Lieutenant Henry Hancock, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, January 6, 1866. Sergeant-Major Henry S. Worrall, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Quartermaster-Sergeant John Lowther, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Commissary Sergeant Elbridge Howe, of Brookfield, to be First Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant George F. Sibley, of Brookfield, to be First Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Alexander McWhirk, of Milton, to be First Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Leonard D. Cobb, of Brunswick, Me., to be Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Henry Scales, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Thomas H. Dennis, of Swampscott, to be Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Thomas Hart, of Phillipston, to be Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Amos W. Bridges, of Cambridge, to be Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Hill, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant January 20, 1866. Sergeant Edward H. Davenport, to be Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Cyrus Andrews, of Essex, to be Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Samuel H. Root, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Sergeant Stephen F. Davis, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1866. Second regiment of infantry—Company G, Joseph R. May, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, February 28, 1866, vice Rice, promoted. The following resignations have been accepted: Company F, Sixtieth regiment—Second Lieutenant Triewalden C. Thayer, of Worcester. Sixth regiment of infantry—John W. Hanson, Chaplin (removed to Iowa). Twenty-sixth unattached company, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia—Second Lieutenant John E. Phipps (removed to Illinois).

**ELEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel Maidhof has issued the following order:—The commissioned and non-commissioned staff officers of this regiment will parade (in fatigue dress, without side arms) on the evenings of the 15th and 29th insts., at 8 o'clock, at the drill room of the Twenty-second Regiment, for practice in brigade evolutions. Line will be formed at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Armory of the Eleventh Regiment. The several companies of this regiment will assemble (in fatigue dress) by division, for skeleton battalion drill, at the regimental armory, at 8 o'clock, as follows: First division, Companies C and G, on Friday, the 9th inst.; Second division, Companies K and H, Tuesday, the 13th inst.; Third division, Companies I and E, Monday, the 19th inst.; Fourth division, A and B, Wednesday, the 21st inst.; Fifth division, D and F, Friday, 23d inst. The following officers have been elected and appointed: William Seebach, Captain of Company K; Herman Rocke, Quartermaster. Colonel Maidhof expresses his pleasure in announcing the election of Captain Seebach, an officer who served with the regiment for a length of time, and was obliged to resign in consequence of illness contracted while doing service in the field with the regiment. His reelection will be hailed with pleasure by all his brother officers. Pursuant to orders from Brigade Headquarters, a Court-martial, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Lux, Captain Ewd. Schutt, and Adjutant F. Unbekant, will assemble on Monday, the 26th inst., at the regimental armory, at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the trial of all delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates for delinquencies and deficiencies since October 1, 1865. Returns of delinquents will be made to Lieutenant-Colonel Lux, on or before the 18th inst.

**MILITIA IN CANADA.**—The Hon. J. S. Macdonald, of Canada, in a recent speech, addresses the Canadian Militia as follows—showing that the British Provinces are not ignorant of the protection which is derived from a well organized Militia:

There is one subject, however, in which I am particularly in-

interested, and that is the Militia system of Canada. The Militia law now prevailing was passed during the government of my immediate predecessor. So I am not responsible for the measure. I am neither to praise nor blame for it; but it contains some features for which he has a right to claim credit, and for which I would be unworthy and uncandid if I did not give him credit—and those are in connection with the establishment of the military schools for the education of the Militia officers. That feature of the Militia bill, which is one of the most happy and successful of the whole, has entailed comparatively little expense. You can all look back at the history of the United States, now happily ended. Remember how during the first two years of that war both sides, especially the North, suffered for want of educated officers. They could get men in abundance, from their great wealth and resources and by virtue of the general patriotism; but yet they could not procure competent officers till after hard experience and hard fighting, and the loss of many battles, entailing the expenditure of much blood and treasure; they could only get officers after they had been trained in the hard school of actual service. Canada, however, taking advantage of this experience, through the instrumentality of the administration that preceded ours, established two military schools—one for Upper and another for Lower Canada—for the education of officers of the Militia. The results have most happily shown themselves already. All that I or this government can claim is, that we approved of that system, introduced, as I have stated, and have maintained it vigorously, and have increased the number of the schools; but the bill was not our measure, but that of those opposed to us. We saw the value of the system, maintained and extended it, and, from two schools, we raised the number to five. The result is, already, we have two thousand officers able and ready to command the Militia if ever they should be called out on any sudden emergency. We have, besides, been able to retain the services—and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my gratification to find it so—an officer recommended to us by the best military authorities in England—is one of the first practical soldiers in England—I mean the Adjutant-General of Militia, Colonel McDougall.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

##### GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending March 10, 1866:

**EIGHTH DIVISION.**  
Ralph H. Plumb, aide-de-camp, March 3, 1866, vice J. U. Wayland, resigned.

**SEVENTH BRIGADE.**  
Constant White, paymaster, March 6, 1866, vice William C. Brewster, term expired.

**TWENTIETH BRIGADE.**  
Jacob H. Lansing, brigadier-general, March 3, 1866, vice R. B. Van Valkenburgh, resigned.  
Benjamin Bennett, inspector, with rank of major, March 3, 1866, original vacancy.

**FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Jacob Eller, captain, March 8, 1866, vice J. Hillenbrand, promoted.  
John Kimmel, first lieutenant, March 8, 1866, vice J. Eller, promoted.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
John P. Drufee, adjutant, March 3, 1866, vice A. R. Graham, resigned.  
William S. Carr, major, March 3, 1866, vice Buck, resigned.  
Edward Phillips, Jr., first lieutenant, March 3, 1866, vice J. W. Kittleman, resigned.  
Sylvius M. Swift, second lieutenant, March 3, 1866, vice E. Phillips, Jr., promoted.

John Penberthy, first lieutenant, March 3, 1866, vice Gaffney, transferred to Ninth regiment.  
George T. Lorigom, second lieutenant, March 3, 1866, vice J. Penberthy, promoted.  
John R. Coats, second lieutenant, March 3, 1866, vice El. Myers, absent from district.

John Penberthy, captain, March 2, 1866, vice Cohen, resigned.  
George T. Lorigom, first lieutenant, March 6, 1866, vice Penberthy, promoted.  
Charles H. Moore, second lieutenant, March 3, 1866, vice Lorigom, promoted.

**NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
John Raper, first lieutenant, March 5, 1866, vice W. C. Barwis, promoted.

**ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
William Seebach, captain, March 6, 1866, vice Berendes, resigned.  
Adam Werner, second lieutenant, March 6, 1866, vice Wilken, resigned.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Henry W. Copell, first lieutenant, March 7, 1866, vice J. H. Connelly, resigned.  
Robert Donald, second lieutenant, March 7, 1866, vice H. F. Tindale, resigned.

**TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Thomas O'Malley, second lieutenant, March 9, 1866, vice John Wickham, resigned.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
George D. Waring, adjutant, March 5, 1866, original vacancy.  
John S. Lockwood, quartermaster, March 5, 1866, original vacancy.  
William Whitney, engineer, March 5, 1866, original vacancy.  
R. H. Pascal, first lieutenant, March 5, 1866, vice Blache, declined.

George M. Dusenbury, captain, March 5, 1866, vice Farrar, promoted.  
H. W. Murphy, second lieutenant, vice Pascall, promoted.  
Alexander D. Shaw, first lieutenant, March 5, 1866, vice Dusenbury, promoted.

**CHARLES S. GLOVER, second lieutenant, March 5, 1866, vice A. D. SHAW, promoted.**

**FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Sebastian Zuslag, first lieutenant, March 6, 1866, vice Joseph Demmer, resigned.  
John G. Schlafer, second lieutenant, March 6, 1866, vice S. Zuslag, promoted.

**FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
Spencer O. Hatfield, captain, March 5, 1866, vice G. W. Bradford, cashiered.  
Arthur Barry, first lieutenant, March 5, 1866, vice S. O. Hatfield, promoted.

**SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
George Rogers, first lieutenant, March 3, 1866, vice Morrison, promoted.  
James Pierson, second lieutenant, March 3, 1866, vice Stewart, promoted.

**EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**  
William H. Van Buren, first lieutenant, March 1, 1866, vice Ira Farley, promoted.  
John J. Hungerford, second lieutenant, March 1, 1866, vice Van Buren, promoted.

#### RESIGNATIONS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

##### GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1866.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 10, 1866:

March 6, Eighth Division, H. U. Wayland, aide-de-camp, declined.  
March 6, Third Cavalry, Michael Kemzemann, second lieutenant, ill health.

March 6, Third Infantry, William Townsend, adjutant, declined.  
March 6, Fifth Infantry, Peter Leicht, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

March 6, Eighth Infantry John W. Kettleman, first lieutenant, term of service expired.  
March 6, Nineteenth Infantry, Isaac Jenkinson, captain, absence from district.

March 6, Twenty-ninth Infantry, John H. Preston, captain, declined.  
March 6, Fortieth Infantry, W. H. Young, second lieutenant, absence from district.

March 6, Fifty-second Infantry, John Bruns, captain, declined.  
March 6, Fifty-fifth Infantry, John Guth, captain, disability.

March 6, Fifty-sixth Infantry, A. Gallatin Smith, first lieutenant, declined.  
March 6, Fifty-seventh Infantry, William Blanodt, first lieutenant, declined.  
March 6, Fifty-seventh Infantry, John D. Wannemaker, captain, declined.

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BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

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There will be sold at public auction to the highest  
bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of  
the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon on the third  
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period of ten days will be allowed. If not then re-  
moved, the powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

#### A R M Y B A D G E S , M A S O N I C E M B L E M S , & C O.

#### B. T. H A Y W A R D ;

NO. 208 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Room No. 1, up stairs.

I will send a BEAUTIFUL GOLD ENAMELED  
CORPS BADGE, for either Corps or Division of the  
Army, for \$1.50; or a SOLID COIN SILVER  
BADGE, for \$1.; or a MINIATURE RANK PIN, for  
\$2.

I will send a SOLID GOLD MASONIC PIN for \$2,  
Beautifully Enamedled, or KNIGHT TEMPLARS'  
PIN, New Design, for \$4, together with my Wholesale  
Illustrated Circular.

#### T H E H O R A C E W A T E R S G r a n d , S q u a r e a n d U p r i g h t P L A N O S , M E L O D E O N S , H A R M O N I U M S , a n d C A B I N E T O R G A N S . W h o l e - s a l e s a n d r e t a i l , a t r e d u c e d p r i c e s . T o let , a n d r e n t a l l o w e d i f p u r c h a s e d . M o n t h l y p a y m e n t s r e c e i v e d f o r \$ 6 0 . S e c o n d - h a n d p i a n o s a t b a g a i n s , f r o m \$ 6 0 t o \$ 2 2 5 . F a c t o r y a n d w a r e r o o m s , 4 8 1 B r o a d w a y . C a s h r e i d a r f o r s e c o n d - h a n d P i a n o s .

#### T H E A R M Y A N D N A V Y J O U R N A L ,

VOLUMES I. AND II., FOR 1863-4 AND 1864-5,  
Handsome bound in cloth and Turkey morocco, an  
containing a full Index, may now be obtained at the  
office of the Journal, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

PRICE, \$750 A VOLUME IN CLOTH; \$10 A VOLUME IN  
TURKEY MOROCCO.

From the *Allgemeine Militär Zeitung* (of Darmstadt,) Germany.  
We know of no military paper which surpasses the ARMY  
& NAVY JOURNAL in comprehensive range of subjects. It  
cannot be said that the knowledge, the views, the talent for  
presenting opinions and facts displayed in its columns are  
surpassed in any European military paper. We particularly  
prize this journal because it gives us a direct view of Amer-  
ican military affairs, which hitherto we have been com-  
elled to regard through the partisan spectacles of French  
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Serving most essentially the interest of the ARMY and NA-  
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with official data which he can in no other way so readily and  
promptly obtain, and spreading before him, from the best  
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ting to either service.

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vice, and of the public generally, as an able and faithful  
representative of our nation's defenders.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

Proprietors,

Office No. 39 Park Row, New York.

#### D. V A N N O S T R A N D ,

192 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

BENET'S MILITARY LAW. A Treatise on Mil-  
itary Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial. By  
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet. 1 vol.  
8vo, new edition, law sheep. \$4.50.

BRUNNIN'S SPHERICAL ASTRONOMY. Trans-  
lated by the author from the second German  
edition. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth. \$6.50.

PARKER'S NAVAL HOWITZER AFLOAT. By  
Captain Foxhall A. Parker, Commander U. S.  
Navy. 1 vol. 8vo, with Illustrations, cloth.  
\$4.00.

UNITED STATES NAVAL REGISTER, 1866. 8vo,  
paper, \$2.00.

BURGH'S MODERN MARINE ENGINEERING.  
Applied to Paddle and Screw Propulsion. By N.  
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To be published by subscription, in fifteen parts,  
demy quarto, price \$1.50 each part. (Part One now  
ready, and the remainder to follow monthly.)

The complete work will comprise 300 pages of letter-  
press matter, illustrated by THIRTY HIGHLY-FINISHED  
COLORED PLATES of Engines, &c., contributed by the  
most eminent firms in England and Scotland. Nu-  
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to assist the student, as well as to refresh the memory  
of the learned.

FRANCIS ON THE STRENGTH OF CAST-IRON  
PILLARS, with Tables for the use of Engineers,  
Architects and Builders. By

MARCH 10, 1866.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

467

1866.

## TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1866.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE,

No. 144 and 146 BROADWAY,

Corner of Liberty Street.

CASH ASSETS, FEB. 1, 1866:

\$14,885,278 88

Number of policies issued in 1865,

8,600, insuring..... \$31,394,407 00

In Force, February 1, 1866, 25,-

797 Policies, insuring..... 83,413,933 00

Dividend Addition to same..... 7,830,925 02

891,244,858 02

## STATEMENT FOR YEAR.

JANUARY 31, 1866.

The Net Assets, Feb. 1, 1866.... \$11,799,414 68

## RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For premiums and policy fees:

Original on new policies..... \$1,154,066 94  
Renewals, 1,818,634 82  
Waiver's and annuities..... 15,428 64-\$2,983,150 40

Interest:

On bonds & mortgages..... 361,752 88  
U.S. Stks. 352,329 02

Premium on gold..... 94,909 06-

Rent..... 809,082 06  
55,833 34-\$3,853,065 80

Total..... \$15,652,430 48

Disbursements as follows:

Paid claims by death..... 577,692 50

Paid additions to same..... 135,131 21

Paid matured Endowment Claims..... 17,000 00

Paid additions to same..... 3,999 52

Paid post-matured Dividends, Dividends surrendered, and reduction of Premiums.

Paid surrendered Policies.....

Paid Annuities.....

Paid Taxes.....

Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examination, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and sundry office expenses.....

Paid Commissions, and for purchase of Commissions accruing on future premiums.....

334,255 12- 1,540,130 63

Net Cash Assets, Jan. 31, 1866.... \$14,119,349 85

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank..... \$1,475,899 82

Bonds and Mortgages. 7,348,622 30

U. S. Stocks (Cost).... 4,468,921 25

Real Estate..... 782,307 34

Balance due by Agents Add:

Interest accrued, but not due..... \$112,000 00

Interest due and unpaid..... 5,084 73

Deferred Premiums and Premiums due, but not yet received..... 655,844 30- 772,929 03

Gross Assets, Jan. 31, 1866.... \$14,885,278 88

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the Year..... 82,313,935 17

THE GROSS ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:

Reserve to reinsurance outstanding policies, including dividend additions to same..... \$11,503,996 03

Claims ascertained and unpaid (not due). 122,750 00

Dividend additions to same..... 23,497 64

Post-mortem dividends (uncalled for).... 29,931 73

Premiums paid in advance..... 11,065 45

Undivided surplus (excluding a margin on the above reserves of over \$1,000,000) 218,649 42

Dividend of 1866..... \$2,975,388 58

Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1866, as above..... \$14,885,278 88

N. B.—The reserve to reinsurance outstanding policies and additions (\$11,503,996 03), as above, includes a margin of \$1,000,000 over and above the net values, at four per cent interest, so that the total undivided surplus exceeds \$1,200,000.

This Company is PURELY MUTUAL, all surplus belonging exclusively to the assured.

Its Cash Assets are..... \$14,885,278 88

Invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the State of New York, worth DOUBLE THE AMOUNT LOANED: Office Real Estate; Bonds of the State of New York; United States Stock.

No PREMIUM NOTES or Personal Securities are taken or held.

Dividends are declared ANNUALLY, and may be used as cash in payment of premium, or to increase the amount of insurance.  
Policies issued so that the premiums paid will purchase a fixed amount of insurance, non-forfeitable, without further payment of premium.  
Policies are bought by the Company at fair and equitable rates.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITY, and all other approved Policies are issued by this Company.

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JNO. T. CHRISTIE, General Agent for Central New York, Troy, N. Y.

STEPHEN PARKS, General Agent for Western New York, Present address, Troy, N. Y.

JAMES A. RHODES, General Agent for Southern New York, No. 157 Broadway New York.

O. F. BRESEE, General Agent of the State of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

L. SPENCER GOBLE, General Agent for the State of New Jersey, Newark, N. J.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent for the State of California, San Francisco, Cal.

The Medical Examiners of the Company are at the Office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It has a paid-up capital of half a million, and a cash surplus of over a hundred thousand, to pay losses.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS at the NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the 12th day of April, 1866, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H. One hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds Navy Powders, as follows:

131,600 pounds Cannon powder.  
29,219 pounds Rifle powder.  
25,150 pounds Musket powder.

These powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed; the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the powders sooner.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE and UN-SERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the 13th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, by sample, Five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:

502,360 pounds serviceable.  
7,877 pounds condemned.  
19,518 pounds damaged.  
4,648 pounds compressed.

534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms, cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It has paid over one hundred thousand dollars to holders of its policies and tickets, including \$78,500 to twenty-five policy holders, for \$460 in premiums.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

LOCK-STITCH  
SEWING MACHINES  
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.



THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,

No. 629 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

WHEELER & WILSON'S  
SEWING MACHINE,

No. 625 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

MAKES THE



and ranks highest on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application.

*Report of American Institute.*

The best and only reliable ones in use. Manufactured only by the Patentees.

PHELAN & COLLENDER,  
63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby-st., New York.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GROVER &amp; BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM



ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

495 Broadway, New York.

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HATS, CAPS, EQUIPMENT, and

EMBROIDERIES

per Regulation.

A choice assortment of ladies' fine furs.

519 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Nicholas Hotel,

New York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS for Amputations of the Thigh, Knee-joints, Leg and Ankle-joints.

(Symes'). Apparatus for Exsections of the Arm.

Soldiers and Marines furnished by appointment of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army.

By E. D. HUDSON, M.D., Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

B. B. MERRILL,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 8 Astor House, New York.

A full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

&amp;c., &amp;c.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Military Uniforms, &amp;c.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS in the TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY of HARTFORD. It has issued nearly forty thousand policies, and paid over one thousand losses.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

CORNELIUS R. BOGER, M.D., Medical Examiner.

GEORGE WILKES, M.D., Medical Examiner.

CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Asst. Medical Examiner.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NEW YORK  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865..... \$3,658,735 5

Amount of premiums receiv'd during 1865..... \$2,084,904 86

Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &amp;c. .... 257,260 54-2,342,066 40

Total..... DISBURSEMENTS..... \$6,000,020 92

Paid losses by death..... \$490,522 03

Paid for redemption of dividends, annuities and surrendered and cancelled policies..... 294,898 53

Paid salaries, printing and office expenses..... 71,528 95

Paid commissions and agency expenses..... 216,405 58

Paid for advertising and physician's fees..... 31,542 41

Paid taxes, internal revenue stamp, war contribution and law expenses..... 14,203 80-1,118,901 12

Total..... ASSETS..... \$4,881,919 71

Cash on hand and in bank..... \$250,036 56

Invested in United States stocks, cost..... 2,115,131 25

(Market value \$2,140,775.)

Invested in New York City Bank stock, cost..... 52,561 50

(Market value \$54,475.)

Invested in other stocks, cost..... 338,023 15

(Market value \$334,015.)

Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks..... 48,500 00

(Market value \$45,358.)

Real estate..... 140,819 74

(Market value \$250,000.)

## STEINWAY &amp; SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT  
PIANOFORTES,

Are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken Thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine Pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. Steinway & Sons in their Pianofortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS  
is directed to their  
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grand and highest-priced Square Pianofortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Pianoforte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS :

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY PIANOS are :

Greatest possible depth, richness, and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale; and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best Instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the Public.

S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, A. H. PHASE,  
ROBT. GOLDBECK, ROBERT HELLER, THEO. RISPELD,  
HENRY C. TIMM, WM. BEROR, C. BRÖMANN,  
EDO. W. MORGAN, E. MUEDO, MAX MAERTEK  
HEO. THOMAS, CARL ANSCHUTZ,  
And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'  
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH  
STREET, between Union square and Irving place,  
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## MILLER &amp; CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS,  
PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, SWORDS,  
BELTS, HATS, EMBROIDERIES,  
SASHES, CAPS, MONEY-BELTS,  
GAUNTLETS,  
WRITING, DRESSING, WORK, GLOVE,  
TOILET, JEWEL, CIGAR CASES.

Fans, Field and Opera Glasses, Reticules, Lunch and Travelling Bags, Flasks, Pocket Books, Etc.

NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

MARINE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE.METROPOLITAN  
INSURANCE COMPANY,  
No 108 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL—ONE MILLION DOLLARS.  
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866—OVER \$1,600,000.

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium, against all MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on CARGO or FREIGHT; also, against Loss or Damage by FIRE.

If PREMIUMS are paid in GOLD, LOSSES will be paid in GOLD.

The Assured receive 75 per cent. of the net profits, without incurring any Liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

SCRIPT DIVIDEND DECLARED JAN. 23, 1866,  
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.  
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.  
JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, 2d Vice-President.  
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

## ASTOR HOUSE.

STETSON & CO.,

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DEALERS IN  
ARMS AND MILITARY GOODS, PRESENTATION SWORDS  
AND PISTOLS, FLAGS, &c., &c.,  
BREECH-LOADING RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.  
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## ARMY AND NAVY BUTTON CO.

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## WATERBURY BUTTON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE, REVENUE, POLICE, LIVERY, AND FANCY GILT AND PLATED BUTTONS.

Buttons of all States, both Line and Staff, constantly on hand.

Special designs for independent Companies, Schools, etc., etc., made to order.

Privates, Sergeants and Non-Commissioned Staff Brass Shoulder-scales, and every description of Gilt and Brass Military Trimmings.

DEPOTS:

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## BENT &amp; BUSH,

ARMY AND NAVY FURNISHING GOODS,  
Corner Court and Washington Sts., Boston,

Would call the attention of

NAVY OFFICERS

To the following extract of a letter from

HON. G. V. FOX,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

"YOUR STANDARD REGULATION CAP has been examined by the officers and is approved. It is PRECISELY the description ordered by the Department, and is the ONLY ONE I have seen WHICH IS EXACT. It is to be regretted that others should have deviated so widely from regulations."

(Signed),

To Messrs. BENT & BUSH, Boston.

Our Regulation Caps are the only ones that have met the approval of the Department, and will in future be kept fully up to standard which they have maintained the past four years.

## BENT &amp; BUSH,

## Cor. Court and Washington Sts., Boston,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Army and Navy Equipments.

S. D. KEHOE,

Manufacturer of

KEHOE'S

## CELEBRATED INDIAN CLUBS,

103 ELM STREET,

One door from Canal Street, NEW YORK.

KEHOE'S INDIAN CLUBS.

PRICES.

6, 7 and 8 lbs. per pair. \$5 00 | 15 lbs. per pair. \$10 00  
10 lbs. per pair. . . . . 6 00 | 20 lbs. per pair. . . . . 14 00  
12 lbs. per pair. . . . . 7 00 | 25 lbs. per pair. . . . . 16 00

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

2 lbs. per pair. . . . . \$2 00 | 4 lbs. per pair. . . . . \$3 50  
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WOODEN DUMB BELLS.

## THE DERINGER PISTOL.

TIFFANY & CO.,

550 and 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE  
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By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency, for New York and New England, of the well-known pocket pistol of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail, will be safe who appreciates this fact.

TIFFANY & CO.

**\$2,000 A YEAR** made by any  
one with \$15. Stencil Tools. No  
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Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free  
with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool  
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JOHN SLATER,  
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FINE DRESS BOOTS and SHOES, Military Boots  
and Shoes of every style, of the best quality, at reason-  
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Careful attention given to collecting all just claim  
of Officers and Soldiers, and liberal advances made i  
eased. We Cash and Collect Quartermasters' an  
Ordnance Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, an  
Treasury Certificates issued from the Second Auditor's  
Office.

We give special attention and great care to obtainin  
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,  
Clothing Accounts, etc., for discharged Officers an  
Soldiers and the heirs of deceased.

Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

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Having returned to the business, has completed all  
arrangements, and is now selling the

## CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES

in the market; combining all the improvements of  
value in any instrument, including GRAND SQUARE  
SCALE, FULL IRON FRAME, OVERSTRUNG  
BASS, BUSHED KEYS, OVAL PINS—all of the  
latest style and improved mechanism of the very best  
workmanship and material. Every Piano warranted  
for five years, or as long as the purchaser wishes.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

## INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS

in the original TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HARTFORD. It is the oldest, larg-  
est and safest accident insurance company in the  
country. New York office—160 FULTON ST.

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SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL,  
FAIR AM. INST., 1865.

REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION—FOUR SEPARATE  
RATE STITCHES—UNIFORM SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION.

WILL GATHER AND SEW A RUFFLE AT THE  
SAME TIME.

GREAT CAPACITY AND GREAT SIMPLICITY

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,  
505 BROADWAY, New York.

WM. KNABE & CO.'S

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL

GRAND, SQUARE,  
AND UPRIGHT  
PIANOS.

These Instruments having been before the public for  
the past thirty years, have, upon their excellence  
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